FBIS DAILY REPORT
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Vol III No 180 17 September 1986

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ENVOY ARRIVES IN GENEVA FOR TALKS, MAKES STATEMENT

LD161639 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva September 16 TASS -- The Soviet delegation to the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons arrived here today to conduct the 6th round of the talks.

The acting head of the delegation, Ambassador at large A.A. Obukhov, said in a statement made at the airport upon arrival that the Soviet Union's line at the talks was clear and precise. It is based on the foreign policy goals formulated by the 27th CPSU Congress and on the Program, formulated by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on January 15, for the stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the current century provided an arms race in outer space is effectively prevented.

Seeking to lessen and eventually eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to strengthen strategic stability, the Soviet side presented at the talks a series of far-reaching proposals.

As a counterbalance to the "star wars" plans, we call for a total ban on space strike weapons, for the development of peaceful cooperation in space, for "star peace." If the problems of space are resolved in this manner, it will become possible and quite realistic to make deep cuts, up to 50 per cent, in the Soviet and U.S. nuclear weapons reaching each other's territories.

The Soviet Union's proposal on the elimination of American and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe is promoting the goal of the drastic lowering of the level of nuclear confrontation and the normalization of the situation in Europe and elsewhere, the Soviet delegate said. This question can be resolved if the USA shows realism and goodwill. The Soviet side, we repeat, stands for bold and drastic measures to put an end to military rivalry. But we, naturally, are far from taking an "all or nothing" stand. The Soviet delegation arrived at the talks with the instruction to continue a search for ways to overcome deadlocks and to find quick and mutually acceptable solutions to questions standing in the way of progress. We are not seeking military advantage. However, reciprocity and complementary efforts from the American delegation are needed here.

To achieve accord the Soviet Union, taking account of the position of the United States, tabled compromise proposals at the previous round of the talks. An important role, in particular, from the point of view of providing favourable conditions for the drafting of accords at the talks on nuclear and space weapons, would be played by the ending of nuclear tests on a reciprocal basis. The USSR has not conducted nuclear explosions since August last year. Recently our unilateral moratorium was extended to January 1, 1987. This fact is self-evident. The Soviet side suggests that the termination of nuclear tests be the subject of a real accord with the USA, which could give an impetus to the solution of other questions.

In short, we are resolutely for breaking the deadlock at the talks at long last and for achieving practical progress at them on the basis of mutual understanding, recorded in the joint Soviet-Americn statement of November 21, 1985, and strictly in accord with the requirement of equal security. We would like to hope that the American side will give at the new round of the talks a businesslike and constructive answer to the Soviet initiatives. In conclusion the head of the Soviet delegation thanked the citizens and authorities of the Geneva canton for their hospitalitdy and cordiality.

WHITE HOUSE GAGS ARMS CONTROL AIDES

PM151525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Shalnev "Rejoinder": "So As To Avoid 'Unnecessary' Questions"]

[Text] Washington has no intention of being soft. A ban was imposed last Monday on journalists' contacts with administration officials dealing with arms control issues. Any official who breaks the ban and gives an interview without special permission confirmed at the very top will do so at the cost of his job.

According to explanations which a high-ranking administration spokesman -- who, nevertheless, sensibly requested that his name not be mentioned by the press -- succeeded in giving prior to the imposition of the "sanctions," the White House is worried about "leaks of important information." Such leaks, the spokesman whispered confidentially to reporters, are advantageous to "the Russians," and therefore the ban being imposed is necessary for the sake of national security.

The spokesman keeps silent about many things. And mainly about the fact that there is no such thing as unapproved leaks of information in Washington. There is always someone behind any leak, be it a high-ranking official in the Department of State, the Pentagon, the CIA, or the White House. Examples? Plenty of them. One can recall in particular how, in November 1984, selected journalists were confidentially briefed on "active military preparations conducted by Nicaragua with help from the Soviet Union." The information proved to be false, but it was passed on to reporters by none other than Robert McFarlane, who at the time was assistant to the President for national security affairs, who, for the sake of persuasiveness, referred to "secret intelligence reports which have only just come to hand."

One can also recall how President Reagan himself, in yet another attempt to justify the malicious anti-Libyan campaign, said openly before tens of millions of viewers that the United States is engaged in the interception of diplomatic correspondence. These revelations shocked the U.S. intelligence community: After all, they made public information which is a secret of the secret service.

Finally, one can also recall the large stream of information on the contents of the "strictly confidential letter" on arms control issues which President Reagan sent to the Kremlin at the end of July. Bearing in mind that not more than about a dozen people at the very top echelons of the Washington administration were involved in composing the letter, one can suppose that the leak through the White House tried to give the impression that its stance was "constructive" did not spring by itself but was approved.

So, what is the reason behind the ban that has been imposed? One cannot give a precise answer. It is, however, impossible not to notice that a similar ban was imposed by the White House last January, immediately after M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, put forward the program for complete nuclear disarmament by the year 2000. This was done, in particular, in order to relieve administration officials of the need to answer pointed questions by reporters who were trying to elucidate Washington's true attitude toward the termination of the arms race and toward nuclear disarmament.

Obviously, the White House does not want to come across any pointed questions now, when it is not prepared to reply to the initiatives by "those Russians" in any other way but "No! No! No!"

MOROZOV DISCUSSES NUCLEAR EXPERIMENTS

AU151419 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Sep 86 p 6

[Article by Colonel Vasiliy Morozov, "Laureate of the USSR State Prize, APN Military Observer," written especially for RABOTNICHESKO DELO: "Truth and Lies About the Blasts"]

[Text] The declaration by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee of 18 August, continues to focus the attention of the world public. For the fourth time the USSR has announced that it extends its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 1 January 1987. This is further proof of the adherence of socialism, as a progresive social system, to the cause of peace. This is also a concrete action on the part of the USSR aimed at nuclear disarmament and liquidating nuclear weapons on earth.

Will the United States support this Soviet peace-loving step? Will it respond to the insistent appeal of the Soviet state to stop nuclear testing and turn the moratorium into a bilateral one, so that afterwards a treaty on fully stopping and banning these tests can be signed? One could say that these questions move the world's entire peace-loving public. It is clear to all that if the United States eventually takes this wise step, then the problem of nuclear tests will be solved forever, and will take its place on the shelves of history.

Unfortunately, throughout the entire period of the moratorium the official representatives of the White House and the Pentagon used and continue to use false arguments to justify in the eyes of the world public their unwillingness to join the moratorium.

The true emptiness of the U.S. "arguments" becomes clear as soon as one asks: Can the USSR be less concerned with its own security and the security of its allies than the United States? Every sober-minded person understands that this is not so. Nevertheless, the USSR considered it possible to halt its nuclear tests, repeatdly extending the term of its unilateral moratorium, and consistently and insistently striving to resume the negotiations on working out an international treaty on the total and general ban on experiments with nuclear weapons. As Mikhail Gorbachev stressed in his RUDE PRAVO interview, the attitude toward the moratorium reveals the real essence and direction of policy.

How does the United States respond? As before it tries to find a manner of diverting the solution of the issue, and continues to intensively implement the program of nuclear experiments set for this year. As early as 16 December 1985 the U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT very correctly noted in connection with the falsehood of the "argument" of the American strategists that the security of the nuclear potential must be guaranteed: "If no nuclear test were conducted in the United States in the next 100 years, we would still have 10 times more secure nuclear warheads than necessary for the extermination of this community" (meaning the socialist countries V.M.).

From a military-Technical point of view, at the present time there is no need to check the reliability of nuclear warheads through blasts. There are other means -- hydraulic-dynamic, through mathematical models, through an objective analysis of the data supplied by telemetric measurements, and so forth. The essence of the issue is that in 90 of 100 cases the nuclear tests are necessary in order to create new types and kinds of weapons.

By the end of 1985 the United States introduced into production eight types of new nuclear warheads. It is every clear that precisely this is the reason for the "argument" that is ostensibly connected with the concern with the reliability of the nuclear potential.

Also the thesis of the White House, that the USSR had significantly left the United States behind in the sphere of the tests, cannot be defended against criticism. The facts show that for the period of 16 July 1945 to 1 January 1986 the United States has conducted more nuclear blasts (810) than all other nuclear states put together -- USSR -- 563; France -- 135; Great Britain -- 38; and China -- 29. The number of tests conducted by the USSR and the United States in the previous 10 years (until 1985), is approximately equal -- 150 each, or 15-16 per year. At the same time, under Reagan's administration, the United States has tested 40 percent more nuclear charges than the USSR. At the same time, as the BALTIMORE SUN pointed out, the Pentagon has used data obtained from the 38 nuclear tests of its closest ally -- Great Britain. On the other hand, the U.S. plan is to conduct 16 tests until the end of 1986, while the program for the next 10 years envisages almost 1,000 blasts, with the view to work out the star wars technology.

The tales told in the West about the issue of verification are traditionally numerous. They present this issue as a reliable "brake" always when there is even a hint about bringing the positions closer together, or approaching an agreement. Simultaneously, the efforts do not cease to create in the public the impression that it is precisely the United States and its allies who support, and the USSR who opposes, verification, and that namely the "open position" of the West encounters an obstacle -- the "closed position" of the East.

The Soviet proposal to stop underground nuclear tests envisaged the use of various verification measures, both national and international, excluding any possibility of secretly evading the obligations undertaken. Therefore, Reagan's administration was forced to admit that essentially the allusions to the "necessity of effective means of ratification" as preconditioin for ratifying the previously signed treaties, and reaching new agreements, are nothing but excuses. Furthermore, the total ban on nuclear tests encounters political and not technical difficulties, because the present U.S. position in the military area aims at continuing the nuclear arms race. The USSR is convinced more than ever before that, given the modern level of technical means of verification, everything depends on the good will of the states to reach concrete results in limitng the arms race. Prctical means of verification, as Mikhail Gorbachev repeatedly stressed, can always be coordinted.

Among the statements of the opponents of the moratorium one can also encounter the argument that it contributes very little to the general plan of nuclear disarmament. Naturally, this is another falsehood. If the USSR limited itself only to the moratorium, then its role would not have been very significant. However, the USSR proposed the moratorium only as the first step -- which can be easily implemented from a technical and politial points of view -- that is necessary for stopping the nuclear conveyor belt. The next step would lead toward totally stopping nuclear tests under international control. Without new tests one cannot perfect the old weapons, nor create new ones. The banning of tests, stressed Mikhail Gorbachev in one of his statements, would mean the creation of a strong barrier on the road of further increasing the weapons of mass destruction.

IZVESTIYA PREVIEWS GENERAL ASSEMBLY ARMS DEBATES

PM151049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 86 Morning Edition pp 4, 5

[Melor Sturua Article: "Old Approach and New Thinking"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The questions of war and peace are eternal questions, but their solution now requires new thinking because we are at a crucial stage of world development, a time when the test of historical maturity consists of a "ticket" offering the following choice: Is human civilization to be or not to be.

Just before the Soviet delegation's departure for [the UN General Assembly session in] -- New York I asked V. F. Petrovskiy, deputy head of the USSR delegation and USSR deputy foreign minister, what the Soviet Union is taking to this session.

"The Soviet Union," he replied, "is taking to this session an expanded program for practical action to eliminate the nuclear threat, terminate the arms race, and preserve and strengthen world peace. Guided by the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, our country offers the world community new ideas and fresh approaches aimed at building a guaranteed peaceful future for all peoples in the world -- a future without wars and violence. We deem it exceptionally important that both the discussion at and the decisions of the 41st Un General Assembly Session, meeting at the concluding stage of International Peace Year, should be distinguished by new political thinking adequate to the demands of the nuclear and space era."

There is, however, new thinking and "new Thinking." The accomplished lackeys of U.S. imperialism, which has long felt constrained by the UN Charter, want to revise it on the grounds that it is supposedly a document of "the prenuclear era," that it is allegedly outdated and that it "evaporated in the smoke of Hiroshima." But time proves the exact opposite: It is necessary to abide by the Charter's spirit and letter firmly and scrupulously so that the whole of mankind does not evaporate in a smoke like that of Hiroshima.

This is precisely how the Soviet Union acts. The most convincing proof of this can be seen in the four extensions of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions which came into force on 6 August last year -- the 40th anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy. V. F. Petrovskiy emphasized in his conversation with me: "Here is a possible rewording of the well-known proverb: Tell me what your attitude to the moratorium is, and I will tell you whether you are a friend or an enemy of peace." Indeed, the moratorium has become a touchstone of the policy and a litmus paper of the true intentions of states and their leaders.

V. F. Petrovskiy recalls the seven "if's" from M. S. Gorbachev's replies to the RUDE PRAVO chief editor's questions. Here they are:

"If you want military superiority, you do not need a moratorium".

"If you want to continue the arms race, and in particular to transfer it to sophisticated types of weapons, you do not need a moratorium".

"If you want to have new and more sophisticated types of weapons, a moratorium serves no purpose".

"If you rely on force on the solution of international problems and intend to resort to diktat and baackmail, a moratorium stands in your way".

"If you are afraid to compete honestly with a different social system in the spheres of the economy, democracy, culture, and spiritual richness of human life, a moratorium is clearly unsuitable".

"If you are unconcerned about what will happen to nature and people's environment, you will continue to conduct nuclear explosions".

"If the greedy appetites of military business bosses and everyone linked with them are more important thanthe opinion and vital interests of hundreds of millions of people all over the world, you will continue nuclear tests."

Being not a declaration but an action, the moratorim has already become an integral political and military reality of the contemporary world. It is particularly important in the context of UN activity: For almost 30 years now the General Assembly has been persistently calling for the termination and banning of nuclear tests. The actions of the U.S. side, which responded to the silence at Soviet nuclear testing ranges with 20 nuclear explosions, are in direct contradiction with the will of the world community. The United Nations, with its collective authority, can and must help in ensuring that the rejection of nuclear tests turns from a slogan into reality. The appeal adopted a few days ago by the Nonaligned Movement in Harare rightly says on the subject of terminating tests that "the world's peoples would acclaim such a step, which would be a significant contribution to the cause of diminishing the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and would help progress in other disarmament spheres."

The indivisibility of our world, and simultaneously its fragility, can perhaps be sensed better at the United Nations than anywhere else. Being a reflection of objective reality, this realization has contributed greatly to the emergence of the new thinking. An expression of this thinking can be seen in the proposal to create an all-embracing system of international security put forward by the group of socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, in good time for discussion at the forthcoming session. This initiative is a generalized embodiment of the coordinated foreign policy line of the socialist community, its contribution to the shaping of a global philosophy and a program for the creation of a safe world, which should be set in opposition to the existing global threat to mankind.

I asked V.F. Petrovskiy about the new element in raising the question of creating an all-embracing system of international security. He replied: "The new element is the fact that it presupposes repudiation of the dangerous delusion -- in our age fatal for all mankind -- that one's own security can be strengthened to the detriment of other states through building up the latest weapon systems. The arms race leads to 'zero' security. Real security in the nuclear age cannot be ensured via military superiority: It can only be universal and equal. The problem of ensuring security today does not lend itself to solution by military-technical means.

"The new element in the socialist countries' proposal also consists in its presupposing a multifaceted and comprehensive approach to the problem of security. In today's interdependent world, this problem cannot be confined within a military-political framework. Real security can be ensured through elminating the causes of mistrust and tension in the world. Thus, an all-embracing system of international security must encompass all spheres of world politics -- the military, political, economic, and humanitarian spheres.

"The socialist countries have put forward a large-scale initiative based on long-term considerations. They strive to ensure that all UN member states play a part in elaborating the new concept of international security. This is another feature of the innovative approach to the 41st session."

The great philosopher Kant said that the things worthy of the greatest admiration are the moral law within and the starry heavens above. To paraphrase the great thinker, it is possible to say that an all-embracing system of international security must today become a moral law of the community of states and peoples. And the starry heavens above people's heads must be strictly peaceful. This is why the Soviet Union opposes the Washington "star wars" program with its "star peace" program, and now submits it for judgement by the peoples at the UN forum.

Concluding the conversation, V.F. Petrovskiy said:

"Our approach to the session is oriented entirely toward an honest, constuctive, and responsible dialogue, toward joint quest for answers to burning questions in the interests of universal security, trust, and international cooperation. The Soviet Union is fully determined to ensure that, in our complex, contradictory, and at the same time interdependent world, the United Nations is an important instrument for such a quest, a real center for coordinating the activities of all states."

We wish you success, Comrades, in this noble work!

ISRAELYAN, U.S. ENVOY ADDRESS CBW CONFERENCE

PM131320 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by unnamed own correspondent: "Switzerland: To Strengthen the Convention in Every Possible Way!"]

[Excerpts] Geneva -- Chairman Vinfrid Lang (Austria) banged his hammer to open the general debate at the Second Conference to Review the Working of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction.

The USSR, V.L. Israelyan, head of the USSR delegation, declared in his speech, sees it as the conference's chief task to help strengthen the convention in evey possible way. The convention's significance for peace and international security can hardly be overestimated. Above all, it essentially bans an entire class of very dangerous mass destruction weapons, whose use at any point on the globe could lead under modern conditions to unpredictable consequences.

The Soviet Union, V.L. Israelyan pointed out, does not possess any bacteriological (biological) agents or toxins or carry out research and development aimed at creating [sozdaniye] and improving these weapons. It has never passed bacteriological (biological) agents, toxins, weapons, or delivery vehicles to anyone or encouraged any states to produce them or to acquire them by any other means.

Research and development in the Soviet Union involving the use of microorganisms and toxins pursues exclusively peaceful ends and is carried out in the interests of health care, the microbiological industry, and agricultural production.

The speech by Donald Lowitz, head of the U.S. delegation, sounded a sharply dissonant note. After rattling off the standard phrases about support for the convention, the American delegate tried to accuse the Soviet Union of nonexistent violations of its provisions, dragging out onto the rostrum the stories of "yellow rain" in Southeast Asia which have been refuted by the international community.

He also pursued this line at the press conference held after his speech. But his replies to questions even from American correspondents showed that the U.S. envoy muddles up his facts and is incompetent on questions of bacteriological weapons, as evidenced by his admission that he has not read the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute's authoritative studies refuting the U.S. Administration's propaganda fabrications.

"How do you assess that speech?" I put this question to Linda Bullard, an observer at the conference for U.S. public organizations.

"American officials," she replied, "must adduce proof of their version or totally cease the needless ballyhoo over accusations. They only discredit the serious work of strengthening the convention. And it must be strengthened, for the Pentagon uses any loopholes to conduct dangerous experiments with bacteriological weapons."

A recent statement by Douglas Feith, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense, attests that these weapons have entered the Pentagon's arsenal. He rained down attacks on the convention, clearly pursuing the aim of torpedoing it and unleashing a biological weapons race. Last year alone the Pentagon conducted approximately 75 experiments in the sphere of genetic engineering, spending more than $68 million on it.

Alekseyev Commentary

OW120803 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 11 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Sergey Alekseyev commentary]

[Text] Currently, a second conference is being held in Switzerland to examine the effectiveness of the convention to ban the development, manufacture, and stockpiling of bacteriological and chemical weapons and their elimination. Our commentary:

[Alkeskeyev] Hello comrades. One of the main efforts in the struggle against the arms race and in reducing the dangers of war is directed at banning bacteriological and chemical weapons. An honest, constructive approach -- an approach which has little in common with the one being taken in the first days of the aforementioned forum in Switzerland by a number of Western participants, above all, by the United States -- is needed for an expedient solution to this problem.

The United States representative's speech at the conference consisted almost entirely of unsubstantiated accusations against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Allegedly, during its entire 14-year existence, the Soviet Union has violated the convention by constantly increasing bacteriological and chemical weapons stockpiles. These are reportedly being used in Afghanistan, Laos, and Cambodia. This was stated in spite of the fact that the Soviet Union, together with other socialist countries, as far back as 1969, was the first to offer to include the question of the complete ban of chemical and bacteriological weapons in the U.N. General Assembly agenda and introduced the draft of the corresponding international convention.

This happened despite the fact -- often proved by, among others, various United Nations commissions which visited Afghanistan and Southeast Asia -- that Washington's assertion that Soviet chemical weapons are being used is unjustified. And, this occurred at a time when the U.S. chemical warfare in Indochina -- the negative ramifications of which are still felt to this very day -- is still vividly remembered.

Why was it necessary for the U.S. representative in Geneva to yet again drag out the old, and much belabored fraud, which all people, including most Americans, are tired of hearing about? First of all, this is the same old attempt to somehow justify its own chemical warfare preparations. This year, the Pentagon was allocated a record $10 billion for this. There is one more implication: The United States today is striving, by all means available, to divert the attention of the world from our latest peace initiative -- the extension of the nuclear test moratorium. That is why they are heaping mounds of lies and slander.

SHEVARDNADZE DEPARTS FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Meets Irish Leader on Stopover

LD161848 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Dublin September 16 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the political bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, made a brief stopover en route to New York today at the Irish airport of Shannon, where he was welcomed on behalf of the Government of Ireland by Deputy Foreign Minister D. Connolly. Shevardnadze and Connolly had a conversation during which they exchanged opinions on some international problems and Soviet Union Irish relations and spoke out for consolidating these relations in various fields in the interests of the people of both countries.

Arrives in New York

LD162002 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 16 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, who leads the Soviet delegation at the U.N. General Assembly session has arrived in New York today to participate in the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly. He made the following statement upon arrival.

The Soviet Union attaches an extremely great importance to the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly. The challenges facing now the world community could, perhaps, be compared to those that were dealt with more than forty years ago. At that time, a universal organization to maintain peace in the post-war period was being established by joint efforts of peace-loving states. What is at issue today is the establishment by this organization of a comprehensive international security system in the specific conditions of nuclear and space realities of our time.

The basic elements of that system set forth and substantiated for the first time by Mikhail Gorbachev in the Political report to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have been proposed by a group of socialist countries for examination at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Soviet delegation intends to draw the attention of the world community to the broad possibilities of practically implementing the idea of comprehensive international security. Under the present-day conditions it is actions -- and only actions based on responsible decisions in favour of peace -- that can stop mankind's sliding down towards the fatal brink of self-annihilation. It is our strong conviction that the United Nations can and must play a decisive role in preventing such a catastrophe. The key to a future without wars and weapons of mass destruction is in the hands of the entire world community and not only of the group of nuclear powers.

The Soviet Union's respect for the collective will of the United Nations member states will be demonstrated by our most active participation in the discussion of all the agenda items before the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly and in the adoption of effective decisions on them. The current meeting in New York offers good opportunities to expand and develop international dialogue on many pressing problems of today. We are looking forward to discussions with the United Nations Secretary-General Mr. Perez de Cuellar and with state and political figures from a number of countries.

I will avail myself of this opportunity to ask you to convey our best wishes to the people of New York.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES 125TH UNESCO SESSION

LD161459 Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Paris September 16 TASS -- The resolution of many global problems is directly dependent on success in removing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, bridling the arms race, starting real disarmament and promoting peaceful cooperation, Gennadiy Uranov of the USSR said at the 125th session of the Executive Committee of the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which is under way here. He said it was the awareness of this fact that had prompted the peace initiatives made by the Soviet Union in 1986, proclaimed the International Year of Peace by the United Nations.

Mikhail Gorbachev in his January 15 statement, Uranov said, had put forward a large-scale program for eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons stage by stage by the year 2000 and made a number of other far-reaching proposals. On August 18, Uranov said, the Soviet Union had extended a unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing, which had been in effect for more than a year now. He said the Soviet nuclear moratorium was supported by numerous statesmen, politicians and public figures. He added that the Soviet Union was proving its invariable commitment to nuclear disarmament not in words but in deeds.

The Soviet representative spoke highly of the programs concerning humanitarian and social sciences, which were undertaken by UNESCO, and called for lending practical contents to UNESCO's cooperation with other international organizations in ecology, the study of social and ethical problems engendered by scientific and technological progress, and the harnessing of nuclear energy and the exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes.

Other members of the UNESCO Executive Council in their speeches made proposals for improving the organization's development programs in the fields of culture, education and communications. The representatives of India, the Philippines and Venezuela expressed a high opinion of UNESCO's efforts to promote the ideas of peace and international cooperation.

It was stressed at the session that some problems of the times had been caused the inadequacy of resources and funds allocated to develop education, science and culture. One idea voiced at today's meeting was that the flare-up of terrorism in a number of countries nowadays had in a certain measure been connected with the problems of poverty, illiteracy and social inequality.

GATT CONFEREES HIT WEST PROTECTIONIST BARRIERS

LD161539 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Punta del Este September 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Ruslan Knyazev reports:

A conference of ministers of the member countries of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) has opened in Punta del Este, an Uruguayan resort city, in conditions of acute contradictions between the biggest capitalist countries are to take a decision on the beginning of a new round of talks on trade regulation.

Julio Maria Sanguinetti, president of Uruguay who spoke at the opening of the conference, emphasized that a recent perceptible decline in world trade had made an especially negative impact on developing countries. Sanguinetti criticized the protectionist barriers put up by the leading Western countries on the way of agricultural exports from developing countries. He said that the point in question was not only agriculture, but also the political and economic stability of the countries that depend on the export of farm produce. It is free and equitable trade that can promote the solution of the foreign debt problem of developing countries. Sanguinetti pointed out that it is not the handouts that the debt countries needed, but discrimination-free trade which would ensure their economic development.

Dante Caputo, minister of foreign affairs and culture of Argentina, strongly criticized at the first plenary meeting the economic policy of the U.S. and other major western countries with regard to developing countries. He described protectionist measures to the West as the manifestation of neocolonialism and emphasized that the success of the current conference would depend first of all on the stand assumed by industrialized capitalist countries.

The statement of U.S. Representative Clayton Yeutter to the effect that Washington can take unilateral measures to protect its economic interests triggered off a violent reaction of the mass media of developing countries. Commenting on Yeutter's speech, the PTI news agency of India pointed out that the U.S. was threatening the developing countries with new even tougher protectionist measures if they did not agree to make concessions to the West.

The Uruguayan press wrote about the Punta del Este conference that it was not clear so far if the differences between its participants would permit them to work out any compromise decision, or another round of talks within the GATT framework would not be held at all. The misgivings are also expressed that the disruption of the talks can lead to the dramatic aggravation of the "trade war' in the capitalist world which will negatively affect developing countries in the first place.

UN ENVOY, ZAKAROV SPEAK ON U.S. 'HOSTILE ACTION'

LD162010 Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 16 TASS -- A press conference devoted to the unlawful arrest by the American authorities of Gennadiy Zakharov, a Soviet citizen and staff member of the United Nations Secretariat, was held here today at the Soviet Mission to the United Nations Organization.

Addressing the press conference, Deputy Permanent Representative of the U.S.S.R. at the United Nations Yevgeniy Kutovoy stated "on August 23, 1986 the American authorities carried out a hostile action against Gennadiy Fedorovich Zakharov, a staff member of the United Nations Secretariat and citizen of the Soviet Union, who was unlawfully detained on false charges of espionage."

"This action by the American authorities is totally groundless and arbitrary, and comes as a flagrant violation by the United States of the obligation it has assumed as the host country of the main institutions of the United Nations Organization to ensure the normal activity of the United Nations Organization and of its Secretariat. As is known, the Permanent Mission of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist republic to the U.N. lodged a resolute protest with the Permanent Mission of the United States to the U.N. over the unlawful detention of G. Zakharov. It emphasized the importance of the U.S. Permanent Mission doing everything necessary for G. Zakharov's release and the termination of his so-called case.

"A relevant address was sent by the permanent representation of the Ukraine to the United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, asking him to use every opportunity available to him to secure the immediate release of Zakharov."

"By agreement between the Soviet and American sides," Kutovoy continued, "Zakharov was placed on September 12 into the custody of the Soviet Embassy in the USA and currently is in New York. The Soviet side demands that the so-called Zakharov case be immediately closed, that the charges against him be dropped and that he be given the possibility immediately to return to the Soviet Union to his family and friends."

A statement was then made by Gennadiy Zakharov. Following my graduation from Moscow University, post-graduate courses and the defence of a theses for the academic degree of candidate of physical sciences, I did research and held teaching jobs at Moscow University and prepared a number of papers on the problems of solid state physics, some of which have been published in various scientific journals, also known in the USA.

Continuing my education, I majored in international economics, took a job at the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology and in 1980-1982 participated as an expert in the work of the session of the U.N. General Assembly and its committees. In view of my knowledge and expertise, in 1982 the U.N. Secretariat offered me a job at the science and technology centre of the Secretariat.

My duties were to prepare documents on the coordination of activities of international organisations in science and technology and to collect and evaluate scientific and technological information about the use of the achievements of science and technology in socialist and capitalist countries with a view to their application to accelerate the progress of the developing countries.

In the line of duty, I maintained a range of contacts both at the United Nations and in the U.S. scientific community, visiting exhibitions of science and technology, conferences and libraries, including university libraries in New York. The only goal of my work was to make sure that my recommendations and proposals on the application of scientific and technological achievements for the good of the emergent states were thoroughly substantiated and realistic and could be used in practice. The character of my work was well-known to American specialists, among them Columbia University Professor Tsividis [name as received], and Rockefeller University Vice-President Nichols who also are members of the U.N. advisory committee on science and technology. I have no doubts that the American authorities were also well aware of my activities in the line of duty.

The large volume of work I was doing in the line of duty called for assistance from experts and specialists. On one of my visits to the Queens College in New York, I saw a notice in which one of the students offered his services in the selection and retrieval of scientific and technological literature on a temporary basis for a moderate fee.

That was how I met John, a student from a Latin American developing country.

I made no secret of my contacts with John and friendly relations between us. His readiness to do what he could to help me in my work -- I paid from my own money for his services and expenses in selecting and copying unclassified literature -- made a favourable impression on me and I for my part wanted to help him in his studies. I did not see anything untoward in our contacts with him.

I do not rule out, Zakharov continued, that my contacts with John became known to the FBI which, as far as I know, shadows on a total basis all the Soviet citizens living in New York and working at the U.N. Secretariat, the Soviet Permanent Mission at the United Nations and other Soviet offices. I noticed on more than one occasion FBI agents following me and am convinced that my home and office telephones were tapped. I can say with certainty that FBI officers visited my flat in my absence and without my permission and, apparently, without a court order.

I think that FBI agents grossly pressured John in order to exploit our relations with him to stage an act of provocation. You understand, of course, that John had no access to secret information and that was why I maintained contacts with him.

That was why it was totally unexpected for me when John handed me a parcel which is claimed to have contained classified documents. I did not see those documents and have no idea of their contents. As soon as John had handed me the parcel, some unknown persons seized me, using brute force, forced me to the ground, put on me three pairs of handcuffs and harmed me bodily.

Great was my surprise when my attackers told me that they were FBI agents. You know what followed.

It is my profound conviction, Zakharov continued, that the American people can make a great contribution to the cause of peace. Yet some figures in the American Government ventured to organize such a filthy act of provocation. Now it was staged against me and tomorrow it can be organized against any Soviet citizen in this deliberately fostered atmosphere of spy mania and mistrust of the Soviet Union.

Certain circles are obviously trying to use the unlawful action staged by the U.S. Secret Services, my arrest, to do damage to Soviet-American relations.

I hope, Zakharov said in conclusion, that my "case" will be promptly resolved and I will be able at long last to return home, to my family, parents and friends.

Zakharov then answered numerous questions from journalists.

TASS question: What do you think was the motivation of the American authorities in staging this act of hostility? What was its purpose?

Answer: I think that this act was directed first and foremost at subverting relations between our countries. There was an inkling of an improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States in the recent period. So that gross act of provocation was aimed both against Soviet-U.S. relations and against the United Nations.

Question from INN TV company: Why do you think the FBI launched such an operation at a time when relations between our countries seemed on a course for the better?

Answer: I think that the FBI took this decision at the insistence of those American political forces which do not want Soviet-American relations to develop in this direction. They are not happy about the improvement of relations between the USSR and the USA and are against the establishment of an atmosphere of trust between our peoples.

Other questions from Journalists were answered.

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. STANCE ON DANILOFF

Kremlin Spokesman: Issue 'Insignificant'

AU161534 Paris AFP in English 1527 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, Sept 16 (AFP) -- The Kremlin on Tuesday played down the Daniloff affair, saying it was an "insignificant question" that should not interfere with U.S.-Soviet relations in the runup to the second Reagan-Gorbachev summit. The comment, by government spokesman Boris Pyadyshev, came as Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze left for the United States to attend the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly and talk with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

"The Soviet Union attaches the necessary importance to the (Daniloff) affair," Mr. Pyadyshev said. "If this insignificant question were the main obstacle preventing the solution of important problems, such as disarmament and arms limitation, we would be able to live more tranquilly and breathe more easily."

He said that the two-day Shultz-Shevardnadze talks, scheduled in Washington at the end of this week, would cover "a large range of international and bilateral issues" and "will determine whether the way is open for the holding of a U.S.-Soviet summit." Mr. Shevardnadze's Washington visit would feature "important talks," he said, but declined to confirm rumours that the Soviet foreign minister would meet President Ronald Reagan.

PRAVDA: 'Diversionary Maneuver'

PM161805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 86 Second Edition p 5

[V. Andreyev "Rejoinder": "Are They Looking for A Pretext?"]

[Text] An incredible fuss has been kicked up in the United States in recent days over the so-called "Daniloff affair." It will be recalled that this U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT correspondent was caught red-handed in Moscow committing actions that had nothing to do with journalism. But they are closing their eyes to that fact across the ocean. They are pretending that some "innocent victim" has been seized. And they are making the most of it.

They are inflating this utterly mundane incident almost into the "crisis problem" of U.S.-Soviet relations. Who is there in Washington now who is not donning the cloak of the accuser, issuing protests and threats against the Soviet Union! The obviously orchestrated nature of the fuss raised through various channels is clear. You cannot help feeling that it is being guided from behind the scenes by experienced directors, trained in political provocation. The Senate, the House of Representatives, and members of the administration have been mobilized, not to mention the hordes from the press and television.

Losing all sense of moderation, they are already calling into question not only the prospects for the development of U.S.-Soviet relations but also the problems of war and peace, the future of disarmament, and the prospects for mankind's survival.

The fuss has reached such proportions that even Washington's allies are worried and have urged it to refrain from hasty actions. As Jurgen Mellemann, minister of state at the FRG Foreign Ministry, stated, for example, "it would be an exaggeration to transform the arrest of a U.S. journalist into a matter of world political significance on which the continuation or termination of efforts to ensure detente depended."

Thus it is obvious that someone in Washington is now trying to artificially provoke a new worsening of U.S.-Soviet relations, to stupefy Americans with hostility toward our country, and to undermine their growing confidence in constructive Soviet policy.

Why is this being done? Is it not in the search for a pretext to block all the paths to Soviet-U.S. accords and to a summit meeting and then to pin the blame for this on the Soviet Union?

That is exactly how it seems. The administration seems to have no reply to the USSR's proposals, which are reasonable and comprehensible to all sensible people -- both in the United States itself and in the world at large. And certain forces in the United States are trying to use the hysteria which they are creating yet again as a diversionary maneuver aimed at distracting Americans from thinking about why the White House is so stubbornly refusing to join in the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests or to respond constructively to the other initiatives.

This is a futile venture! The truth about the USSR's goodwill, the attractive force of the appeal to rapidly end nuclear explosions, to free mankind from the nuclear threat before the end of this century, and to eliminate the arsenals of the other weapons of mass destruction will sooner or later break through all the obstacles created by ill-intentioned fabrications.

U.S. Press Cited on CIA Media Use

LD161926 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 16 TASS -- The case of American correspondent Nicholas Daniloff charged with espionage in the Soviet Union has made attention focused once again on the delicate question of what kind of relations there are between U.S. journalists and the Central Intelligence Agency, the NEWSWEEK said.

The informed weekly said American correspondents exchanged information with intelligence sources. Although such contacts had become more prudent after the scandalous exposures of C.I.A. activities in 1976, it added, American journalists and intelligence personnel still found ways as before to keep in touch.

The NEWSWEEK quoted former C.I.A. agent David Attlee Phillips, who had operated under journalistic cover in Chile, as saying he had personally known reporters working directly for the C.I.A. Other correspondents had also supplied information to the C.I.A.

In 1976 the NEWSWEEK said, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence had issued a report admitting bluntly the CI.I.A.'s use of some 50 journalists and other people on the staff of U.S. periodicals to gather intelligence.

The Canadian newspaper GLOBE AND MAIL said it had been found out at hearings in the Senate Committee that the C.I.A. had paid more than 100 American reporters for fulfilling various espionage assignemtns.

The Washington POST then made an even more candid admission, by saying that Langley used American and foreign journalists for subversive aims on a large scale.

It reported that during the previous 25 years the C.I.A. had formed a whole network of journalists-turned-agents and people on the staff of the newspapers, radio stations and new agencies subsidized by the intelligence service.

Besides espionage, the paper said, media workers recruited by the C.I.A. had repeatedly engineered campaigns to shape public opinion as needed by various operations conducted by U.S. secret services.

In the fall of 1970, for example, the C.I.A., taking its orders from the committee of 40 at the White House, which was then in charge of American intelligence services, launched an operation directed against popular unity parties and against Salvador Allende, the then President of Chile, personally.

In the first six weeks of that operation alone a total of 726 provocative reports inciting action against the left-wing parties and alleging "a communist threat" in Chile were published and broadcast in Latin American and West European countries on the C.I.A.'s instructions.

That C.I.A.-sponsored campaign continued up to the 1973 fascist coup in Chile.

After the exposes of those dirty operations by the U.S. espionage agency, which caused public anger, a bill was tabled in Congress to prohibit the C.I.A. to use journalists in its activities.

It is indicative that the bill was eventually buried under the pressure of influential quarters in Washington.

Certain restrictions on the C.I.A.'s covert operations, imposed in the second half of the 1970s, were later also lifted without too much publicity.

The present administration has gone even further in freeing the hands of the cloak-and-dagger operatives.

President Reagan in 1982, for instance, signed a law which has significantly broadened the C.I.A.'s rights and powers and provided for staff punishment for those daring to expose the illegal activities of the U.S. espionage agency.

Speakes Remarks, Mayor Koch 'Attacks'

PM161555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Ivanko "Rejoinder": "The Mayor's 'Hospitality'"]

[Text] The anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the criminal proceedings against U.S. journalist N. Daniloff for espionage -- he was arrested at the scene of the crime on 30 August 1986 in Moscow -- is continuing in the United States. A number of politicians and right-wing journalists are not bothering to address the reason for the criminal proceedings against N. Daniloff. What it is is a violation of Soviet laws by a U.S. journalist. But this fact is ignored in the numerous statements by U.S. figures.

Speaking in Washington, White House Deputy Press Secretary L. Speakes said that the longer N. Daniloff is detained in the Soviet Union, the more damaging it will be to Soviet-American relations. But even this stance by the U.S. Administration appears too "soft" to some.

Agencies are also commenting on the inappropriate attacks by Mayor of New York E. Koch. It was at a municipal reception for some Soviet youngsters who were members of a Soviet-American troupe performing a musical show called "Child of Peace" that he spoke in offensive terms about the USSR.

Koch said stated that if the Soviet Union continues to detain Daniloff the U.S. Government must call upon Americans to leave the USSR and, what is more, reduce the number of U.S. diplomats to a minimum. According to the mayor of New York, the other Western countries should follow the U.S. example.

Angered by the crude attacks on our country, the Soviet youngsters left the building and 14-year-old A. Druzhinin told journalists: "The mayor is very uncouth."

When, subsequently, he met with a group of students from the GDR the "hospitalbe" E. Koch was his reliable self. UPI reports that he told the students that in his view the GDR capital is a "drab, grim city." These are the rules of hospitality observed by the mayor of New York.

SUMMIT PROSPECTS, U.S. VIEWPOINTS EXAMINED

Need for Reagan Decision

PM161409 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 Sep 86 p 9

[Fedor Burlataskiy "Observer's Opinion": "A Problem of Choice"]

[Text] Fall has arrived, and with it the increasingly urgent need to determine the time, agenda, and possible results of the Soviet-American summit meeting which, readers, will recall, it was planned to hold this year. The internatonal public is widely discussing this question in the context of M.S. Gorbachev's answers to RUDE PRAVO's questions.

In a previous commentary I wrote that in my view President Ronald Reagan has an extremely great interest in holding this meeting -- both for reasons of strengthening his personal prestige and in order to reassure American and world public opinion. But what kind of meeting Washington should seek -- protocol, for show, or effective, for results -- has become the subject of fierce fighting within the Reagan administration and among his closest colleagues.

The people from the Pentagon, who would like to avoid having such a meeting at all, are prepared to consent to holding it only on condition that it does nothing to stop the process of building up U.S. arms, and above all the implementation of the "star wars" program. Representatives of the other grouping -- the so-called "pragmatists," who are usually associated with the State Department -- seeks ways of making the proposed meeting fruitful, if only in some aspects of arms control. If you believe the American press, they are calling, for instance, the extension of the 1972 ABM Treaty, and are suggesting various times in the region of 10 years; that would mean a ban, for the period in question, on siting any ABM systems in space. In exchange for this they hope to obtain the Soviet side's consent to a significant reduction in strategic arms. It would be wrong to think that the "pragmatists" are prepared to propose something acceptable to our country, but even their relatively timid steps in that direction are coming under fierce attack from U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, his notorious assistant Richard Perle, and other extremeists.

This entire struggle within the American Administration leads to a fair amount of confusion in determining its position at the talks and meetings between USSR and U.S. representatives which are now taking place. Incidentally, the intensity of these talks, which are being conducted at various levels, has reached one of its highest points: Talks are taking place between Soviet and American representatives in connection with preparing for the meeting between the two countries' foreign ministers; talks on banning chemical weapons and reducing conventional arms are continuing; questions of regional conflicts are being discussed; there is substantial progress at the talks on confidence-building measures and European security in Stockholm. The meeting planned for the end of September between E. Shevardnandze and G. Shultz should clarify the question of what real results the Soviet-American dialogue could yield.

As opinions clash in the White House there is growing pressure from Congress, the American public, and the U.S. NATO allies. The Soviet statement on extending the moratorium on nuclear tests until 1 January 1987 and the proposal to conclude an agreement on banning nuclear explosions this year at a summit meeting are finding an increasingly wide response in the United States and are eroding away the extremists' concrete platform.

Important U.S. politicians and public figures, including former American presidents and former leaders of the military and foreign policy departments and even the CIA, are insistently demanding that this unique historical opportunity be taken and that a "great compromise" be achieved in the arms limitation sphere.

But what is President Reagan's position? I would risk suggesting this: In his heart he is wholly with Weinberger, who defends so fanatically his SDI "dream," but in his mind, from time to time, he is inclined toward some of the proposals of G. Shultz and the other "pragmatists." Moreover one has the impression that the President is doing all he can to avoid choosing between his advisers' positions, hoping, perhaps, that everything will somehow shake down and resolve itself, that they will achieve some kind of compromise. To American press is also saying that the President is counting on "getting his own way through cunning," by holding the meeting so that it looks friendly but yields no tangible results. I do not want to believe the White House could entertain such illusions: The Soviet Union has stated repeatedly that what it needs is not a protocol meeting, for show, a formal meeting, but a businesslike and fruitful one marked by progress in resolving at least one or two of the major problems of international security. As M.S. Gorbachev said his answers to the newspaper RUDE PRAVO: "The approach that could be formulated as: 'All or nothing, 'is alien to us. But it is not worth holding a meeting for the sake of 'nothing.'"

The saying that politics is the art of the possible has become a commonplace. However, I think there is a higher truth, and it is that politics is the ability to choose. This is the problem facing President R. Reagan, and tackling it can no longer be avoided. You cannot combine the incompatible -- unite in a single whole the positions of fierce opponents and moderate supporters of arms control. You cannot unite the positions of those who advocate a protocol summit meeting and those who think about results. Let us hope the U.S. President will finally take a decision which fits in with the accord reached in Geneva and promotes the holding of a productive Soviet-American summit meeting.

Middle East as Topic

LD170835 Kuwait KUNA in English 0800 GMT 17 Sep

[Excerpt] Kuwait, Sept 17 (KUNA) -- A senior Soviet official was quoted here Wednesday as hinting that the Middle East crisis would be one of the key topics to be mooted at a planned USSR-America summit. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy told AL-WATAN daily his five-state Middle East tour last month has been particularly important because it took place (?few) weeks before an expected Gorbachev-Reagan summit. "The Soviet Union cannot ignore the powder keg in the Middle East," said Petrovskiy who has recently visited Algeria, Syria, Irag, Jordan and Egypt and reviewed with their leaders Middle East tensions.

The Soviet diplomat who made the statement in Moscow said he found the Arab countries he toured last month supportive of a Franco-Soviet call for an international conference on Middle East peace with the participation of all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

FURTHER ON DEBATES AT JURMALA CONFERENCE

TV Report on 15 Sep Speeches

ID162230 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1850 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Special report on 15 September proceedings at U.S.-Soviet conference in Jurmala, Latvia, replacing scheduled "World Today" program]

[Text] It would not be an exaggeration to say that these days the attention of the whole world is fixed on the small resort town near Riga where, for the first time, representatives of the Soviet and U.S. public are meeting, not through a space telebridge but directly, in real life. The are holding a frank conversation about the main thing today -- about how to preserve peace, reduce the level of tension, block the way to nuclear weapons in space and revive the atmosphere of detente, filling it with fresh and specific content. These and other problems determining the planet's political climate are inextricably linked with Soviet-U.S. relations. The fact that around 300 people have come to Yurmala from the U.S. side is evidence of how deeply people are concerned at the state of these relations not only in our country but also in the United States. They are prominent statesmen and public figures of that country. The conference began with a discussion of the general state of Soviet-U.S. relations and of ways to improve them.

USSR deputy Foreign Minister Valadimir Fedorovich Petrovskiy is speaking:

[Begin Petrovskiy recording] Of course, bilateral relations include as an integral part the development of relations between our countries in aspects connected with science, technology, culture, and economics. I must say at this point that there is a feeling of a certain movement, and something has been done recently in the development of the accord at summit level in Geneva. Air links have been restored between the Soviet Union and the United States; work is now being carried out on the opening of general consulates; there is also an agreement, which has been worked on, in relation to the research and exploitation of cosmic space and our further joint work on controlled thermo nuclear synthesis.

However, I must say again with all frankness that all the circumstances cannot fail to give rise to concern. For even on these questions where mutual understanding has already been attained, a whole series of promising aspects remain outside possible cooperation.

Let us also take cooperation in the sphere of the research and exploitation of cosmic space for peaceful purposes. I think that this is one of the most promising aspects of this cooperation for our countries. We have reached agreement on a whole range of parameters, but we have not been able so far to resolve a very important question. I shall tell you frankly, for example, the United States is so far not moving toward making use of Soviet rocket carriers to launch space installations on a commercial basis, and this is a very promising sphere for coopertion in these matters. One can say the same thing about economic trade relations. There are in a very grave state, and their development is brought on by many -- I would say -- artificial obstructions and obstacles.

I should nonetheless like to say a few words, in addition to the essential point, about methods for resolving Soviet-U.S. relations, about finding the means with which one must operate in order to bring them onto a new level. And I think that practical actions and specific deeds are a very important condition here.

The second thing which is required is the appropriate atmosphere, the appropriate climate. We, for our part, have an acute sense of a lack of trust, I would say. Trust is needed in our relations, and I must say that there is no anti-Americanism in our country. In general, the conditions of the nuclear space age require that activity in international relations should not be conducted from a position of anti-Sovietism or from a position of anti-Americanism, but from a position of our common concern, our common interests. I think it is time to give up associating the image of the enemy with one or another country.

We have a specific enemy. There is a real enemy. It is the nuclear threat to our planet. I also think that politicians must not think in mathematical categories -- a game with a zero result whereby one side's gain means the other side's loss. I believe that the present time requires that political permissiveness should give way to dialogue, realism and responsibility. [end recording]

The other members of the Soviet delegation who spoke at the meeting in the Soviet-U.S. conference also concentrated their attention on the same thoughts, on the same fears and concerns. On a good note, and in Latvian, to the joy of the people of Jurmala, a speaker for the U.S. side -- John Matlock, special assistant to the U.S. President for national security -- started his address. Voicing gratitude for the hospitality of the Latvian hosts, he described the questions on the meeting's agenda as vitally important for all, including Americans. However, he went on:

[Begin Matlock recording] I have arrived here with a heavy heart, as disturbing events have cast deep shadows on U.S.-Soviet relations and this cannot but reflect on our discussion here. The arrest of the U.S. journalist Nicholas Daniloff by the Soviet authorities (?has nearly) wrecked the present conference. [end recording]

Unfortunately, the artificially blown up Daniloff affair by U.S. propaganda was far from the only argument in Matlock's address by which he attempted to divert attention from the open questions directly asked by participants in the meeting. The U.S. President's assistant spoke for more than a half hour, not even mentioning such words as moratorium, or halting of the nuclear arms race but putting forward several curious versions of the aggressive character of the foreign policy course of the Soviet Union in contrast to the perfection in all respects of the United States.

[Begin Matlock recording] In 1945, when World War II ended, Americans [word indistinct] thinking only about the return of their soldiers home. We then hoped that the new United Nations Organization would preserve peace and freedom of choice for all peoples. We (?believed) that we would never again have to take part in conflicts outside our country, as was the case during the two world wars. President Truman announced his decision to return our soldiers home by Christmas. Most of them did in fact return by Christmas but on the whole our hopes have proved to be unrealistic. The United States emerged from the war with a monopoly on new, frightening, destructive military technology — the atom bomb. If it wanted to use force, dictate its will to other states, hardly any of them could have resisted it.

But this was not the course we have taken. No doubt, some will point out the fact that after World War II, the United States also used force, and this is true. In the 1950's we participated in the efforts of the United Nations Organization to resist aggression threatening the Korean Republic. We tried to help South Vietnam to defend itself against North Vietnam [laughter] and at presenet we give limited aid to peoples who are trying to defend the independence of their countries against armed attack. But it is important to understand that all these actions have been in response to military aggression from other countries. Their aim has never been to extend the U.S. dominion, our tasks have been [word indistinct] to prevent situations in which military force would be the supreme judge of questions of national independence. [end recording]

During the meeting, each of the participants in the discussion has the right to a short reply to the opponent.

[Begin Petrovskiy recording] I would like to say that the address of the U.S. representative Mr Matlock contained, in my opinion, one very useful and healthy thought -- the thought that our discussions should be conducted in a direct and open spirit. But I have to say that here we get a kind of a strange phenomenon, a peculiar situation arises which cannot but be a constant concern. And we can see it here again today: Words are one thing and deeds, practical actions, are another thing.

Let us speak seriously, gentlemen. Mr Matlock, you are a represenative of the government.

Whoever does not know well the essence of the so-called Daniloff case? I would not be surprised if someone from those present here, from the audience, were to ask a question about Daniloff's alleged innocence. But the U.S. Government, Mr Matlock and all those who know this, all those whom this concerns, know full well on which basis, for what espionage operations, Daniloff was detained. This is not a secret, we have informed you about it. We also know who his leader was, who specifically supervised his espionage operations in this country. Why, then, present things otherwise? [applause]

Mr Matlock, we talk about history here; of course history is a very important element: history speaks to the present day, history is important for the understanding of processes which are taking place today. Mr Matlock, why draw a caricature of history? You speak about the use of force, one could think -- a wonderful (?record), (?this is) a country that advocates in every way the use of force. I shall not list data given by the Brooklyn Institute -- there are in my opinion more than 200 cases of the use of force mentioned. But I would like to talk about something which happened very recently. Grenada -- what is that in your opinion? Proof of the respect of rights of peoples to choose their fate -- is it a help to the peoples? Why mock history? Why distort history for the benefit of some [word indistinct] interests? [applause]

Let me reply here for the audience's benefit. You say that you are in favor of limiting the use of force. That is very good. I was pleased to hear this finally from the U.S. side. I do not hear it at international conferences in which I take part. This has been a great revelation to me. Well, if that is the case, let me ask why you do not want the limitation of force in its material expression. How do your words fit in with the fact that you propose to strengthen forces, in its clearest, nuclear and space form? [end recording]

In the course of further discussions, the U.S. representative could see that not only Soviet but also many U.S. participants in the conference dispute the views put forward in his report on the essence of questions which are being examined.

[Begin Matlock recording in English with superimposed remarks by announcer in Russian] A rejoinder by this American, one can hear the thought that John Matlock unjustifiably assumed the right to speak on behalf of the American people — the majority of the American people are resolutely against militarism, in favor of a moratorium on nuclear blasts, and for the speedy establishment of good relations between our countries. [end recording]

The participants in the meeting in Jurmala face a lot of work; there are still many problems to be examined and they are not simple but they can be solved as these first days show, if all the demagogy and propaganda tricks are warded off, and only if constructive and businesslike spirit.

Pozner on Audience Reaction

LD161245 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Vladimir Pozner report]

[Excerpts] Day one of the meeting of public representatives opened in Jurmala, a resort town close to Riga, capital of Soviet Latvia, exactly on schedule, 10 am local time. Some 2,000 Soviet citizens and 250 Americans sat shoulder to shoulder completely filling the Dzintari (?open air) concert hall. [passage omitted]

This was followed by the two principle speakers, Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; and Jack Matlock, senior adviser to the President on Soviet affairs. They addressed the theme: The General State of Soviet-American Relations and How To Improve Them. The thrust of Deputy Minister Petrovskiy's remarks was that the improvement of relations between the two countries is not only possible but vital, for it concerns the survival of the human race. The nucler age, he said, is the most fleeting of all, it leaves us little time to dally. It is, he said, absurd to speak of developing relations without reaching and signing agreements and while abandoning previous ones, for this in fact legalizes the arms race. There is nothing more important than barring an arms race in space and stopping the one on earth, he stressed, but this can only be achieved through concrete deeds, not words. In that respect, said the deputy minister, the Soviet unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests is a case in point. Every summit meeting has (?to raise) our relationship to a new level and this can only be the result of concrete decisions and agreements. We have only one common foe, nuclear weapons. We have a situation where either both sides win or both lose.

The Soviet representative's speech was interrupted on several occasions by both Soviets and Americans in the audience and loud applause. Mr Matlock's opening words were also met with applause when he addressed the audience in Latvian. However, as he switched the Russian and went into a litany of complaints accusing Marxism-Leninism as a philosophy of being guilty of the tension between the world's two most powerful nations, the applause died down and the atmosphere changed. This was reflected by one of the written questions sent up to the panel. I quote: This morning, even though the weather is cold there was initially a feeling of warmth, but as Mr Matlock talked the atmosphere has become more and more chilly.

The U.S. representative blamed the Soviet Union for all of the post-World War II problems, going so far as to say that President Truman had wished to share the A-bomb secrets with an international panel of countries and that the Marshall Plan had been offered to help the USSR after the war but had been turned down.

Vitaliy Zhurkin, vice director of the USA and Canada Institute in Moscow, speaking in the latter half of the day, said that as a historian he had counted 21 major and several dozen lesser infringements of reality in Mr Matlock's address. He shared the platform with Mark Palmer, designated U.S. ambassador to Hungary. As the moderator of the day's discussion, a function I will be sharing with John Wallach, member of the Chautauqua broad of directors and foreign editor of Hearst newspapers, I will be able to read all the questions that were sent to the speakers during the morning session, as differing from the evening session where questions are accepted directly from the floor. There were several hundred of them, the overwhelming majority of which clearly indicated that the audience was not satisfied with Mr Matlock's view of why Soviet-U.S. relations were as bad as they are nor what had to be done to improve them.

IZVESTIYA on 15 Sep Speeches

PM161450 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA special correspondents Ye. Vostrukhov, A. Itskov, and A. Shalnev report "Jurmala: Dialogue on Disarmament and Cooperation"]

[Text] Jurmala -- The resort of Jurmala near the capital of Soviet Latvia is the venue of a meeting between representatives of the Soviet and U.S. public who have gathered to discuss topical questions of the relations between the two countries. This is their second meeting. The first was held in the summer of last year at Chautauqua in the northeast of New York state.

On this occasion there are four main themes on the forum's agenda: The general state of Soviet-American relations, arms control, regional conflicts, and the role of the mass media in molding public opinion. It is well known to what degree our countries' positions on each of these problems are dissimilar and some times even diametrically opposed. This was borne out yet again in the reports with which V.F. Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister, and J. Matlock, a ranking official of the U.S. Administration, opened the meeting.

The Soviet representative emphasized that in the present conditions it is no longer possible to apply old standards and think in stereotypes, that it is necessary to think, and above all to act, in a new way taking account of the realities of the nuclear space age. We see our paramount task, the deputy minister said, in ensuring that joint practical actions are taken primarily in the most important area of our relations, the area of limiting and ending the arms race.

At the same time it is evident from Matlock's pronouncements that the Reagan administration is not yet ready to refrain from thinking in stereotypes, to reject the old approaches. Paradoxical as it may seem, the representative of Washington officialdom managed practically not to mention the problem of curbing the arms race and ridding the world of the nuclear danger in his more than 30-minute long report.

But the purpose of the Jurmala meeting is not to overemphasize and exacerbate contradictions. Its task -- at least as seen by the Soviet delegation -- lies elsewhere: to identify points of contact wherever possible in order to facilitate the solution of the problems confronting our countries and indeed mankind as a whole; to facilitate and to accelerate the solution of these problems because time is passing rapidly. The nuclear arms age is clearly the most transient of all ages through which world history has passed. It is noteworthy that the very titles of the topics discussed in Jurmala today not only identify the problems but emphasize "solutions" and "methods of settlement...."

It is also noteworthy that reports by highly authoritative experts are only one part of the meeting's program, in which the key role has been assigned to direct discussions between representatives of the two countries' public, to debates which promise to be pointed and, one would like to hope, constructive and fruitful.

Arm Race Discussion 16 Sep

LD161649 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] The conference of the representatives of the USSR and United States public, devoted to the topical questions of Soviet-American relations is in its 2d day in the Latvian town of Jurmala. Andrey Ptashnikov, our special correspondent, reports:

The course of the first 2 days of discussion in Jurmala has already given quite enough food for thoughts. First and foremost, I wish to note the following: Right from the very inception of the debate, Matlock, the head of the U.S. delegation, has been trying to prevent the debate from assuming a constructive nature. A number of other U.S. delegation members have taken a similar approach, albeit not in such a straightforward manner.

Thus, for instance, today's discussion at the conference revolved round the question of the arms race and ways to put a halt to it. Again we heard the American representative voicing groundless accusations against the Soviet Union, alleging that the USSR is striving to retain its military superiority over the United States. Members of the Soviet delegation to the Jurmala conference are giving a fitting rebuff to attempts of this kind to distort the real state of affairs, to shirk a direct dialogue about ways to avert the nuclear threat.

Thus, addressing a routine plenary session today, Colonel General Chervov, chief of a directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense, said, in particular:

[Begin Chervov recording] The Soviet Union proceeds from this stance: As long as it is not too late, one has to stop in one's tracks - to lower the level of military confrontation. The Soviet Union favors a reduction in the military potential of the sides, to within the confines of what is sufficient and essential for defensive purposes. The Soviet Union confirms its new approach to the questions of disarmament and security by practical deeds. [end recording]

The conference of representatives of the USSR and United States public, continues its work in Jurmala.

Report on Chervov, Talbot Remarks

LD161512 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Riga, 16 Sep (TASS) -- There is no problem more important than halting the nuclear arms race -- this idea has become the central one at the Jurmala (Soviet Baltic region) conference of representatives of the USSR and the United States.

Today's agenda -- "The nuclear arms race and ways of halting it" -- aroused such interest that the 2,000-seat concert hall could not seat all those wanting to take part in the debates.

"The USSR proceeds from the premise that in the nuclear space age a new approach is needed to the problem of security, an approach whose essence consists in the fact that there can now be no alteration of peaceful and unpeaceful periods," declared Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, chief of an administration of the General Staff of the USSR Ministry of Defense. "It is senseless and even criminal to seek the solution of the problem of security in the arms race." Summarizing the Soviet position on problems of nuclear disarmament and security, Nikolay Chervov recalled that the USSR for over a year had been observing the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, while the U.S. Administration was not giving up its program of stepping up nuclear weapons.

"An accord on a mutual halt to nuclear blasts would make it possible to shift the disarmament process from standstill, and bring to Soviet-U.S. relations the element of trust which is so wanting," General Chervov said. He noted that in the event work on implementing SDI is continued in the United States, the Soviet Union would be forced to take counter measures.

A speech by Strobe Talbot, a spokesman for the U.S. delegation and head of the office of TIME magazine in Washington, left a 2-sided impression. He began with the already hackneyed "Daniloff case," the U.S. spy who was caught red-handed in Moscow, and tried to evade discussion of the main topics of the dialogue. Having declared himself to be a "a critic" of the U.S. Administration, Talbot nonetheless defended the "strategic defense initiative" program, calling it "attractive for Americans." He repeated the favorite argument in the White House that the moratorium on nuclear blasts is more advantageous for the USSR and therefore "unrealistic."

Chervov on SDI Countermeasures

LD161551 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1525 GMT 16 Sep 86

["Soviet Military Leader on USSR's Answer to SDI -- TASS headline]

[Text] Riga, 16 Sep 86 (TASS) -- "The Soviet Union is conducting basic research aimed at finding possibilities for taking counter-measures to the U.S. "star wars" program, said Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, head of the directorate of the General Staff of the USSR Ministry of Defense. He was speaking today at the conference of representatives of the public of the USSR and United States which is taking place in the Latvian town of Jurmala (Soviet Baltic area).

"This research is looking at work in several areas which could lead to the creation of a modern and effective response to the SDI," the general explained.

"The Soviet Union has no plans or programs for creating [sozdaniye] weapons in the 'star wars' framework. We do not intend to put weapons into space and threaten the United States or other states from there. We propose banning all work on the creation [sozdaniye] of strike space weapons," said General Chervov.

Chervov on Euromissiles

LD161832 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Riga September 16 TASS -- "The elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe would mark a turning point in European history," Colonel-General Nikolay Chervov, chief of an administration at the General Staff of the Defense Ministry of the USSR, said today. He was speaking at a conference of representatives of the Soviet and American people under way at the Latvian town of Jurmala on the Baltic Sea.

"The U.S. Administration has said repeatedly that the deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles in Europe is of a provisional nature. But when the Soviet side suggested that the medium-range missiles be withdrawn from the continent on a reciprocal basis, a positive reply has not been received. The United States continues insisting on the zero option whose acceptance would mean unilateral disarmament for the Soviet Union," Chervov said.

Chervov, Palmer, Milshteyn Remarks

LD162251 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] The meeting of representatives of the Soviet and American public continues at Jurmala, near Riga. Topical questions of bilateral relations, which -- and this is well known -- have a great influence on the whole world political climate, are being discussed.

The nuclear arms race and ways of ending it -- this was the theme of the 2d day of the meeting. The speeches by the Soviet representatives once again showed that our country is approaching this issue in an extremely responsible way. As was stressed by Colonel General Chervov, a member of the Soviet delegation, the Soviet Union favors specific steps to eliminate the nuclear danger which hangs over the world. Much has been done prior to the Geneva summit and since it was held. The moratorium has been extended a number of times. Some missiles have been taken out of operational readiness. Specific proposals have been made for talks in Geneva, Stockholm and Vienna. The sense of this whole program is to stop the arms race. As far as the American side is concerned, then its unconstructive approach to the discussion was evident on the 2d day of the meeting as well.

[Begin recording of unidentified speaker in English] But let me just mention that in the last 20 years the United States has actually reduced the number of its strategic nuclear warheads by one-third [end recording]

In the speech by Ambassador Palmer, an American delegation member, and a number of other U.S. representatives, the old arguments familiar from speeches by U.S. Administration officials came out once again. These are claims about some lack of good will on the part of the Soviet Union, about an alleged reduction in the U.S. nuclear arsenals and a build-up by the Soviet Union, and about the Soviet Union's mythical leadership in the space arms race, and so on.

In a word, an attempt is again being made to lay the blame at someone else's door. And once again they are persistently by-passing what currently, it would appear, troubles everyone -- the possibility of ending nuclear tests and the Soviet moratorium. Here is evidence of an obvious attempt to sidetrack the participants in the meeting away from discussing the most urgent problems of the day. The discussions are heated [zharkiy]. Here is Milshteyn, senior learned employee of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences:

[Begin Milshteyn recording] Time is running out. The train is running away, as it were, and it will be more and more difficult to stop it if the far-reaching Soviet proposals cannot be accepted -- that is, those proposals which could be accepted here and now. It is a question, in particular, of the moratorium on nuclear tests; of strengthening the regime of treaties which have been concluded, not permitting a nuclear arms race in outer space; and, in particular, of the possibility of concluding -- independent of others -- an agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe. There are many opportunities, and, of course, it is a matter of political will. [end recording]

Petrovskiy Summary

LD161730 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Jurmala September 16 TASS -- Summing up the results of the first two days of debates at a conference of representatives of the Soviet and American people in this resort at the Baltic Sea, Vladimir Petrovskiy, a deputy foreign minister of the USSR, said that "a candid and interesting discussion is taking place".

"Fairly sharp issues are being discussed," he said in a TASS interview. "But one would like very much that the official representatives of the American delgation concentrate on the prime issues, namely how to achieve practical results in preventing an arms race in outer space and ending the arms race on earth. This is the question of questions."

"Regrettably," Petrovsky said, "the U.S. official representatives have been stepping aside from answers to these questions and attempting to steer the discussion off course. It is very well that represented in Jurmala is not only the U.S. Administration but also the American public which, all indications are, is well aware of the importance of the issues under discussion."

"During the intermissions," Petrovskiy said, "representatives of the American public often come up to me to exchange views. Their comments on the Jurmala dialogue have for the most part been positive."

"But our peace-minded stand has become a revelation for many of them," he said. "This goes to show that while there is a fondness there for talking about the openness of U.S. society, in fact the U.S. people are only pretty poorly informed about the Soviet positions on many issues and have only a vague idea of the steps being taken by the USSR to improve Soviet-U.S. relations."

REAGAN THREATENS TO VETO HOUSE DEFENSE BILL

LD162240 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 16 TASS -- The White House resorted to arms-twisting tactics yet another time in a bid to press the U.S. Congress into approving a defense budget that would suit the administration. During a meeting with the leadership of the Congress Tuesday, President Reagan bitterly opposed the amendments approved by the House of representatives. They urge the administration to continue complying with SALT-II ban for one year nuclear tests and tests of U.S. anti-satellite weapons against real targets in space. The amendments also envision cuts in the Pentagon's budget as a whole and in the appropriations on "star wars" research. During the meeting with the congressional leaders the U.S. President said that he would veto the bill if the provisions in questions were not changed during the forthcoming discussions in the conference committee of the U.S. Congress.

U.S. TESTS ANOTHER AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE

LD162239 Moscow TASS in English 2226 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 17 TASS -- According to a spokesman for the Pentagon, one more test launch of the AAMRAAM air-to-air missile was carried out a White Sands test range in New Mexico. For the first time the missile was launched from a serial F-15 fighter. The missile homed on amoving target with the help of its own equipment without help from the plane's pilot. According to the spokesman, the test was a success.

PONOMAREV: U.S. DELTA UNITS MIGHT 'DETONATE' WAR

LD162221 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- By TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said in a REUTER interview Monday that the American Special-Operations Delta Force was able to cope with any situation much better than any other military units in fighting terrorism and it was the more effective, the closer it was stationed to the area of action. Delta Force consists of subversion-and-sabotage units raised specially for punitive operations outside U.S. territory. Washington administration officials have been strongly advocating the dispatch of such units either for making a show of force or staging aggression against a country disliked by the White House. Delta Force has officially been set up to combat terrorism but its real mission is quite different.

The BOSTON GLOBE admitted that the Reagan administration, using the pretext of fighting international terrorism, attempted to revive the military strategy of the 1960s, which provided for the use of specially-trained crack forces to fight so-called small dirty wars in small countries. There has been much talking about Delta Force again over recent days since reports starting coming in from Washington about Pentagon plans to deploy its subversive-and-sabotage units at permanent bases abroad under America's "forward lines" concept.

Significantly, the U.S. Administration is foisting the deployment of its (?punitive) formations not on everybody but only on regimes which are weak and fully dependent on Washington.

In U.S. ruling quarters, however, they seek to camouflage the fact that Delta units sited abroad could detonate a big war in the particular region or even a global war. Under U.S. military strategy, "the flight against international terrorism" belongs to "low-intensity warfare", that is armed conflicts involving the use of conventional arms from low to medium and high intensity, which are followed by a limited nuclear war, a theater nuclear war and an intercontinental nuclear war. This sequence of wars has not been invented by journalists. It is in the Pentagon's official documents. In Washington they are clearly reluctant to abandon the old military mentality that military muscle is the basis of security.

The interests of the general security of nations now require more urgently than ever before respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-use of force or threats to use force, the inviolability of borders, territorial integrity, a peaceful settlement of issues, non-interference in domestic affairs, equality, and other generally-recognized norms of international relations.

WORLDWIDE U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES DENOUNCED

PM151055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Boris Orekhov Commentator's column: "What Would Happen If..."]

[Text] It has been reported from Washington that after a refit the battleship Missouri will embark on its first round-the-world voyage. The Missouri? The one on which the act of Japan's capitulation was signed in Tokyo bay in 1945? There is no mistake. The very same, but one which has undergone a "nuclear rejuvenation" which cost the U.S. taxpayers almost 2 billion dollars. Now the Missouri has on board Tomahawk cruise missiles which are capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

The Pentagon apparently no longer has enough recently built combat units to demonstrate America's military might on the seas and oceans of our world. Warships which saw action in World War II and have long been laid up are being brought back to life. The Missouri is the third recommissioned battleship to be equipped with modern weapons. Before there were the demothballed New Jersey and the Iowa, whose names constantly appear in the press as a reminder of Washington's attempts to revive its infamous "gunboat diplomacy." We recall the big guns of the New Jersey firing against Lebanese towns and villages. They demonstrated with literally the most murderous clarity why the almost extinct mammoths of the U.S. Navy are being revived.

Let us turn our mind's eye to the boundless expanses of the world's oceans. An armada under the Stars and Stripes is cutting through the waves of the Sea of Japan. Twenty warships are taking part in the maneuvers that began there recently. They include the aircraft carriers Ranger and Carl Vinson. Our old friend the New Jersey is there, too. "Such a quantity of U.S. ships has never been concentrated in this region before," THE WASHINGTON TIMES writes exultantly. And what is the aim of these "exercises" which are more akin to provocation? The newspaper reports that the aim is to demonstrate the U.S. Navy's ability to blockade the Tsushima and (Sangarskiy) Straits. THE WASHINGTON TIMES claims to have information that U.S. ships will enter the Sea of Okhotsk. The question is: What have they lost there? Or have the U.S. admirals confused the Sea of Okhotsk with the Gulf of Mexico?

Leaving aside the naval maneuvers which are being held off the Pacific coast of South America and the U.S. -Egyptian joint exercises designated "Sea Wind," which have now ended in the Mediterranean, let us turn our mind's eye northward, to the shores of Scandinavia. U.S. troops are being landed on Norwegian soil from amphibious landing craft of the 4th Brigade of the U.S. Marine Corps. These are the military exercise codenamed "Northern Wedding." Over 150 ships and hundreds of aircraft from 10 NATO countries, primarily the United States, are taking part in the transfer of NATO troops to Norway's shores. And Norway, do not forget, has a common border with our country.

Yes, the U.S. fleet is on maneuver in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union -- from the Northern Sea and the Baltic to the Far East. The number of warships taking part in them is without precedent in the past 30 years. Of course, these "shows of muscle" do not frighten our country. But in this situation they make it quite legitimate to ask the following question: What would happen if the Warsaw Pact countries mounted similar maneuvers around the United States?

U.S. PUTS 'SPECIAL EMPHASIS' ON AQUINO VISIT

LD161856 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 16 TASS -- President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines arrived in the United States of America for an official visit. She will hold talks with President Ronald Reagan and other key administration officials. She will also address a joint session of both chambers of the U.S. Congress and meet with officials of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank which are based in Washington.

The Reagan administration is making special emphasis on the visit of the president of the Philippines, because two important U.S. military bases are situated in that country. Both are assigned a key role in the U.S. military strategy in the region.

Corazon Aquino in her turn will try to get additional economic aid in the United States. One of the main aims of her visit is to re-negotiate the tough terms offered by American banks to the Philippines for the repayment of its huge external debt.

'SEPARATE DEALS' MAINSTAY OF U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

LD160559 Moscow TASS in English 0545 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 16 TASS -- Talks between President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres of Israel have been held on the White House. The U.S. President said a wide range of international issues and problemss of bilateral relations had been discussed.

It is clear from Ronald Reagan's pronouncements that the road of imposing separate deals with Tel Aviv after the pattern of the Camp-David collusion upon Arab countries remains the main direction of Washington's Middle East policy.

The U.S. President stated that obstacles to direct negotiations should be surmounted. He also pointed out the U.S. intention to do everything to strengthen the military machine of Israel.

IZVESTIYA CONDEMNS U.S. ANTI-LIBYAN ACTIVITIES

PM121131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "It Is Your Fault..."]

[Text] Last week the world public was shaken by two more tragic events connected with barbarous acts of international terrorism. they took place on the territory of Pakistan and Turkey -- two of the United States' closest military allies. Although justice has not yet had time to take even the first steps toward establishing the reasons for the acts of terrorism and the identities of those who committed them, in connection with the hijacking of the Pan American aircraft in Karachi, a U.S. Navy squadron has already been ordered to the central Mediterranean in case, as THE WASHINGTON POST testifies, "President Reagan decides to make a counterstrike."

The unbridled anti-Libyan campaign which Washington is conducting and which began several weeks ago is evidently designed to leave no doubt as to the address for this "counterstrike." The leaders of the Libyan Jamahiriyah have resolutely dissociated themselves from and condemened those acts of terrorism against perfectly innocent people -- women, old men, and children. And Libya's JANA news agency has evaluated the attempts by certain Western mass media to hold Libya responsible for this as attesting that the scenario drawn up by the U.S. Administration for new armed aggression against the Libyan people has entered the stage of implementation.

In the light of current events I believe that the Libyans have every reason to draw such conclusions. Simultaneously with the anti-Libyan campaign mounted by Washington, in recent weeks there has been escalating military activity by American aircraft carrier groupings close to the Libyan coast. Suspicious Pentagon activity is to be observed at a number of NATO bases. Nor is the CIA dozing, and it has been making attempts ever since 1981 to destabilize and overthorw the present Libyan regime. According to the American WALL STREET JOURNAL, their intensity has now increased many times over, since Washington's provocative calls for a counterrevolutionary coup to be organized in Libya are being given a material basis.

There is nothing new in the present U.S. Administration's actions of this kind with regard to the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The only noteworthy fact is that, blinded by hatred, this time it is not even trying to justify them at all plausibly in the eyes of the world public. The cynical statement by White House Deputy Press Secretary Speakes that Libya "still has the potential to carry out acts of terrorism throughout the world" is evidently thought adequate. On the basis of this fictitious premise a warning is given that the United States is "ready to counteraction and even preventive action." So that no one has any doubts about the nature of this action, it is specified that it will be "similar to what we have already taken" (meaning bombing raids on peaceful Libyan cities and villages, as in April).

Incidentally, the scenario according to which this latest round in Washington's policy of state terrorism against Libya is being played out is also very similar to the April scenario. I should add to what I have already said that now, as then, the not-unkown White House emissary General Walters was sent to Western Europe with the task of somehow or other "prevailing" on the U.S. NATO allies, demanding that they either support a new anti-Libyan military adventure or toughen the political and economic boycott of Libya. [paragraph continues]

According to press reports, the high-ranking Washington guest was given a rather cold reception in West European capitals. The allies essentially refused to participate in the U.S. crusade against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

However, I do not think that this outcome of the White House emissary's mission has disheartened the Washington hotheads in the least. The point is that Walters' trip seems to have been conceived right from the start as a lottery which was impossible to lose. They -- those hotheads -- argue approximately like this: If they succeed in involving the NATO allies in imposing comprehensive sanctions against Libya and totally isolating it, all well and good; in that case a semblance of collective action will have been created. But if they fail, there again it is no misfortune -- the U.S. Administration is strong enough to act independently. It was not for nothing that, while Walters was traveling around Europe, U.S. General Rogers, commander in chief, NATO Allied Armed Forces, was threatening that the Pentagon might strike at Libya using bombers from military bases located on U.S. territory.

It would not seem out of place here to ask: What are the origins of this misanthropic Washington policy toward Libya? I believe that they lie chiefly at the start of the independent foreign policy course of that country's leaders, their opposition to foreign monopolies' diktat, and their support for national liberation movements, primarily the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine. But who gave Washington the right to act like this toward another sovereign state? No one. It appropriated the right by elaborating for greater show the notorious "neoglobalism" doctrine, whose logic is absolutely identical with the logic on which the wolf in the famous Krylov fable based his action: "It is your fault I want to eat you."

In the opinion of Washington analysts, this doctrine is a good screen for the U.S. Administration's obstructionist policy both in questions of nuclear disarmament and international peace and security and in questions of settling regional conflicts. But others, particularly those who have to experience the consequences of this policy, think otherwise. This is what THE WASHINGTON POST testified on this subject in connection with the Eighth Conference of Nonaligned Countries' Heads of State and Government in Harare:

"The heads of state are discussing draft resolutions on political and economic questions which have already been approved by their foreign ministers and which contain criticism of U.S. policy in South Africa, the Near East, the Mediterranean, and Central America. These two drafts contain 54 direct attacks on the United States, compared with fewer than 30 such attacks at the last conference in Delhi. There had been 14 such attacks at the Havana conference 3 years earlier. This persistent criticism, verging on sharp condemnation, reflects the considerable drop in America's prestige in 'Third World' eyes, brought about by the Reagan administration's foreign policy."

Nevertheless, Washington is continuing along the beaten track. Thus, American diplomacy is now trying to galvanize the anti-Arab Camp David process in the Near East and to impose a new separate deal on the region to the accompaniment of an anti-Libyan campaign. This is precisely the assessment given to the latest "shuttle operation" by U.S. Assistant State Secretary Murphy, who, according to Western press reports, has been set the task of involving Jordan in the planned summit between Egypt and Israel and persuading all three countries to draw up a draft "peace declaration." The United States' Israeli ally considers the implementation of this "operation" the "next stage" in the Near East peace process.

As far as international terrorism as a phenomenon is directly concerned, there can be no justification for it. States must make collective efforts without delay to find ways to eradicate it. All means must be used to effectively resolve this problem. And one of the most important directions here must be the elimination of crises and conflicts in various parts of the world, which provide fertile soil for international terrorism -- not the other way round, which is Washington's practice.

NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS SUBJECT FOR U.S. TV LINKS

LD122100 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] San Francisco September 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Algunov reports

Modern technology destinies of civilisation -- objective need for international cooperation. This was the subject of the "television hook-up" with the participation of leading Soviet and American scientists, in whose course they discussed in particular the consequences of the serious accidents at the U.S. nuclear power plant Three Mile Island and at the Soviet nuclear power plant in Chernobyl.

Outer space communication satellites linked for almost three hours four American cities with Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Novosibirsk and Vladivostok. The television screen set up on the stage of the conference hall of San Francisco University shows customary blue. It is hard to believe that the participants in the meeting, many of whom have known each other for a long time now, are divided by a distance of tens of thousands of kilometres. The participants once cut witty jokes, thus relieving the strain of work, and then this humorous mood was succeeded by the mood of alarm and sorrow when the point of discussions were the serious problems of Three Mile Island and Chernobyl.

Albeit seven years have passed since the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant, the biggest ever in the USA, the elimination of its consequences and the estimation of the damage done by the accident are far from having been completed. The heroic vigil on the bank of the Pripyat River has continued for four months now. These are redoubtable reminders to mankind about the harsh realities of this nuclear age.

These accidents at the nuclear power plants in the USA and in the Soviet Union have demonstrated the need for elaborating a new approach to nuclear energy, said one of the American participants in the meeting, former director of the Energy Analysis Institute Alvin Weinberg. It is the duty of scientists to prevent by joint efforts the repetition of nuclear accidents. In that connection the prominent scientist spoke highly of the Soviet Union's proposal on enhancing safeguards in nuclear power engineering and developing international scientific cooperation to this end. These initiatives, Weinberg said, lay the groundwork for a durable resolution of the most difficult problem.

Professor Robert Gale of California University spoke highly of the work done by Soviet medical men after the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. He pointed out with satisfaction that an overwhelming majority of the patients have now returned home to active life. The scientists once again stressed that from the medical viewpoint it is impossible to overcome the consequences of any nuclear accident, even if it be an isolated one, to say nothing of a conflict with the massive use of nuclear weapons.

Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, spoke at the meeting about the duty of very scientist to feel responsibility for the planet. "We have a common future, and we need new thinking," the Soviet scientist said addressing his American colleagues.

PRAVDA WELCOMES OUTCOME OF TRADE TALKS

PM161549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column:" "Useful Step"]

[Text] A number of important Soviet-Chinese documents were signed in Beijing in the course of the just-concluded official visit by a Soviet delegation. These documents are aimed at the further expansion and improvement of trade and economic cooperation between our states. Much attention was given during the talks which took place to the prospects for developing economic, trade, scientific, and technical ties and the quest for new forms of mutually advantageous and equal cooperation between the USSR and the PRC.

Meetings between statemen and politicans from the Soviet Union and the PRC and exchanges of official delegations are increasingly becoming part of the practice of bilateral relations between the two neighboring countries. The CPSU and the Soviet Government consistently advocate the further improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations in all spheres. The new joint efforts and advance along this path are in keeping not only with the interests of both states and the Soviet and Chinese peoples, but also with the interests of socialism and the strengthening of peace on the planet.

The last few years have seen a noticeable improvement in mutual relations between the Soviet Union and socialist China. Trade is growing, economic cooperation is expanding, and contacts are developing in the spheres of sport, science, and technology and along public lines. For example, the volume of bilateral trade increased more than ninefold in 1981-85. Last year it was in excess of R1.6 billion. The 1986-90 commodity turnover and payments agreement between the two countries envisages the total volume of Soviet-Chinese commodity turnover reaching R12 billion, and this sum, according to specialists, is by no means the limit.

Practice shows that there are large and extensive reserves for expanding mutually advantageous USSR-PRC cooperation in all spheres. Today both the Soviet Union and the PRC are solving priority tasks of socioeconomic development which are similar in many respects. The historically developed links between the Soviet and Chinese economies offer great opportunities for the development of economic relations, notably in the border regions. This is why there is a natural desire to deepen cooperation in the implementation of plans wherever it is evident that such cooperation would be to both sides' advantage. After all, some projects and avenues of bilateral collaboration are literally knocking at the door.

The talks held in Beijing and the documents which were signed will give a new fillip to the forward movement of Soviet-Chinese cooperation. The further improvement of USSR-PRC relations is an important factor in strengthening the cause of peace and socialism.

'MILITARY DIPLOMAT' KILLED IN ISLAMABAD

LD170755 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 17 Sep 86

["Terrorists Should Be Called To Account" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- Yet another villainous act of terror was committed in Pakistan on September 16. A Soviet military diplomat, Colonel Fedor Gorenkov was killed at point-blank range in one of the central streets of the Pakistani capital in broad daylight. The killer, upon accomplishing the black deed, fled the scene of the crime. Such are the facts which have been reported by telegraph from Islamabad, the capital of the country which has long become a refuge for terrorists of every stripe.

It is well-known to the world public that that country has been for years rearing an training killers and violators on a mass scale. Large-scale training of hundreds of Afghan counter-revolutionary bands and cutthroats from among Sikh extremist organization, whose countless crimes are committed in the territories of countries which neighbour on Pakistan -- Afghanistan and India, has been launched in Pakistani territory.

The Pakistani regime is also known to the world as a permanent violator of the norms of international law with regard to representatives of foreign countries. The cases of beatings and outrages on diplomats from Libya, India, France and other ocuntries have become a commonplace there. The authorities of Pakistan show an utter disregard for the fulfilment of obligations to protect the official representatives of foreign countries. Their powerlessness in the face of terrorists has been shown more than once over a short period of time. Still fresh are the memories of the killed passengers of an american airliner captured by terrorists at Karachi airport. An Iraqi diplomat was killed in a car explosion in that city on September 14.

Lebanese and Palestinians are being looked for in Pakistan with the aid of Americans who are past masters at manhunt, while the authorities shut their eyes to the reign of banditry in the country and knowing about the availability of various arms with the Afghan counter-revolutionaries, the arms paid for and brought to that country on the CIA's money.

It can be supposed with confidence that the leaders of Pakistan will immediately make a promise to find and punish the killer of the Soviet diplomat. However, the Pakistani authorities cannot get away from being held accountable either. They should be well aware that such actions cannot remain without consequences for a further development of relations between the two countries.

VIETNAM'S PHAM VAN DONG PRAISES MORATORIUM

LD161013 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi September 16 TASS -- The Soviet Union's decision to extend the moratorium on nuclear blasts is a manifestation not only of goodwill but also of high responsibility for the destiny and security of peoples, said Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers in his answers to the questions of a correspondent of the newspaper NHAN DAN.

All peace forces of the world have expressed support for the proposals of the Soviet Union, which not only declares by word of mouth, but works for putting an end to the arms race, the Vietnamese leader said.

Of tremendous significance for a further struggle of peoples against the nuclear weapon race, for peace and international security is the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of January 15, 1986, which contains a large-scale programme for the elimination of all types of nuclear weapons until the end of this century and other Soviet constructive proposals directed at strengthening peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the Asian-Pacific region.

Today, he continues, the urgent task is to put an end to nuclear tests, put up a reliable barrier in the way of production of new types of nuclear weapons. These measures would, in the final analysis, contribute to the scrapping of nuclear arsenals and lessening the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. We are urging the United States and all the nuclear powers to follow the USSR's example and put an end to the nuclear arms race on earth, prevent its spreading into outer space and preserve lasting peace on earth, Pham Van Dong said.

ROOTS OF THAI ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES REVIEWED

BK160954 Moscow in Thai to Thailand 1200 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Thailand's Economic Difficulties"]

[Text] After the formation of the new government, Thai newspapers embarked on discussions of how to solve the country's urgent problems. The problem of most interest involves steps to be taken for economic development, which is a real headache. The economic recession, which started at the beginning of this decade, has made itself felt more and more seriously here. Will there be improvement? Well, as it happens, industrial construction has been reduced by half this year. The automobile and motorcycle manufacturing industries have been reduced by 30 percent. Chemical and medical production are in a slump. This is only part of the data presented by the report compiled by officials of the Board of Trade of Thailand. The report says there is a possible trend for Thailand's economy to go from bad to worse, making it impossible for Thailand to make its debt payments promptly.

According to the IMF, Thailand's foreign debts over the past 5 years jumped from $8 billion to a record-high $11.7 billion. The IMF warned that it may have to suspend further loans to Thailand if such trend continues. One does not have to be an expert to understand how the living conditions of the average person are affected by such a situation. Of course, domestic problems are partly responsible for Thailand's present economic difficulties.

However, most Thai think that external factors are responsible. According to the official report of the Board of Trade of Thailand, as well as other comments by economic analysts, external factors include the sharp drop in the price of Thai rice and other major exports in the capitalist world markets. The problem has become worse with the protectionist policy adopted by Western countries and Japan, which set low import quota regulations, tariff rates as high as 25 to 30 percent, and as other restrictions to block manufactured products from developing countries from entering their countries.

Thai newspapers have noted the efforts of Thailand and other ASEAN members to negotiate with the United States, West European countries, and Japan to solve trade and economic problems and to safeguard national interests. However, their efforts have yielded no result at all. This can be seen from the visit to Asean countries by Shintaro Abe, vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Democratic Party, which is Japan's governing party, and the recent bilateral talks in Manila. ASEAN's trade partner refused to relinquish even an inch of its gains or advantages. He said that he would take ASEAN's requests into consideratin. This is only irresponsible verbiage to pacify them.

Some people see another factor disrupting Thailand's economy in the huge military budget, which is the result of Thailand's pro-Western policy. Kawi Chongkitthawon, a Bangkok commentator, once spoke of this mistake. He said that we have built fences of rusty steel along the borders with Laos and Burma, not to mention Cambodia, pretending to believe that accumulating conflicts can be held at bay in this manner. Meanwhile, more and more is now being heard in Thailand about the need to resolve the border conflicts between Thailand and its neighbors. There is a great deal of opportunity on this area. In August, the Indochinese foreign ministers during their meeting in Hanoi proposed a dialogue with the ASEAN bloc in a bid to improve the political situation in Southeast Asia. Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila's recent statement that Thailand will pay greater attention to normalizing relations with its neighbors was seen more or less as a Thai response on this matter. He said Thailand will pursue an international and economic policy of emphasizing national independence, peace, and stability in the region. The Thai foreign minister reaffirmed that Thailand will not be used in activities hostile to its neighbors.

It has been observed as a fact that a country will never be able to achieve aconomic advancement without a conducive political climate. Peace and stability are necessary to overcome economic difficulties. This truth also applies to countries that now have many urgent problems to solve.

LAOS' SIPASEUT LEAVES MOSCOW AFTER BRIEF VISIT

PM131324 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of Laos, left Moscow for Vientiane 10 September after stopping over en route from Harare.

AKHROMEYEV ARRIVES IN TURKEY ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD151236 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Ankara September 15 TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR, first deputy minister of defence of the USSR, has arrived on an official visit here today.

In the airport the Soviet guest was welcomed by General of the Army Necet Urug, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Turkey, and other military leaders. A guard of honour was mustered in the airfield, the band performed the national anthems of the USSR and of the Turkish republic.

Attends Banquet in Ankara

LD152024 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Ankara September 15 TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first deputy minister of defence of the USSR, today had a meeting here with army general Necet Urug, chief of staff of the Armed Forces of Turkey, at which the sides discussed questions of mutual interest. Marshal Akhromeyev also called on Turkey's National Defence minister Zeki Yavuzturk.

In the afternoon Marshal Akhromeyev, paying an official visit to Turkey, saw the Ataturk Mausoleum and signed the visitors' book.

Necet Urug, chief of staff of the Armed Forces of Turkey, gave a dinner in honour of the Soviet guest. Present at the dinner were National Defence Minister Zeki Yavuzturk and commanders of the services of the Turkish Armed Forces. The sides exchanged speeches. The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Visits Turkish Tank Division

LD162114 Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Ankara September 16 TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union S. F. Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and USSR First Depuity Defence Minister, Visited a training tank division where he was present at an exhibition exercise. He also inspected enterprises producing radioelectronic equipment of the Aselsan Firm and visited the administration in charge of enterprises of the munitions industry.

In the evening Marshal of the Soviet Union S. F. Akhromeyev gave a dinner at the Soviet Embassy in Ankara which was attended by Z. Yavuzturk, Turkish National Defence Minister, N. Urug, Chief of the General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces, and commanders of arms and services of the country's armed forces.

NATO MANEUVERS NEAR DENMARK CAUSE PROTESTS

LD161254 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Copenhagen September 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Kiselev reports: Two-day Nato exercises began in the area of the Baltic straits today.

The landing of American marines in western Jutland, numerous visits of NATO ships to Danish port cities, including Copenhagen, are planned in the course of the exercises. As is reported by the newspaper "LAND OG FOLK", among these ships will be American and British frigates, with nuclear weapons abroad, experts believe. Denmark is known to be refusing to deploy nuclear weapons on its territory at peace time. Therefore, entries of such "guests" to Danish harbours are giving rise to protests of the progressive public of Denmark. Now, too, writes "LAND OG FOLK", to avoid demonstrations the Danish authorities are trying to keep secret the dates of entries of NATO ships.

FRENCH CP OFFICIAL ON 'TERRORIST' ACTS

LD151137 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Paris September 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikita Yermakov reports: A powerful bomb went off at the exhibition hall of the motor company "Renault" in Les Champs-Elysees, Central Paris. The charge was disguised in a crowded place and although it was detected, the explosion thundered at the moment when a company employee and two policemen were taking the suspicious bundle to the basement. One man died of injuries and two others are in critical condition.

This is already the third large terrorist act committed in the French capital in recent days. One more charge was defused in a metro train.

The echo of the blast in Les Champs-Elysees virtually coincided with the interview Prime Minister Jacques Chirac was giving to the RTL radio station, in which he announced a number of measures to combat terrorism adopted at a meeting of the Internal Security Council, an organ comprising ministers of the interior, foreign affairs, defence, justice and several other leaders of the country. These measures include the use of the Army for patrol jointly with Gendarmery and tightening of security in border guard. The measures also provide for toughening the rules of entry to France and control in public places. Chirac said that a number of secret measures had been endorsed to counter terrorism. Following the enforcement of these measures, the situation in France "Will resemble a martial law," a new analyst of the "Antenne-2" television programme believes.

The wave of acts of terrorism sparks off general outrage in France. Communists are in the first ranks of those who decisively denounce the gory provocations by extremists.

"We condemn unconditionally and most strongly these crimes," Roland Leroy, a member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party and political director of "L'HUMANITE," said after the explosion in Les Champs-Elysees. The democratic press points out that raids by terrorists play into the hands of, first and foremost, those forces which are pushing for the complication of the situation inside France.

PRAVDA ANALYZES MIDEAST SETTLEMENT PROSPECTS

PM161154 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 86 First Edition p 6

[P. Demchenko article "The Near East: Is There a Way Out of the Impasse?"]

[Text] The threat of a U.S. strike against Libya has again drawn attention to the Near East. Strictly speaking, the situation in this area has been at the focus of world press attention for many years, even decades. The crisis in this area has been very protracted and has no parallel among regional conflicts either in terms of duration or in terms of its negative impact on the international situation as a whole.

Of late the impression which has taken shape is that the crisis has split up into individual flashpoints -- Libya, Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq front, the Palestinian dilemma, and the occupied territories -- in which isolated flareups keep occurring. The partial nature of these conflicts however is only apparent. It is not difficult to notice, for instance, that Washington is playing a quite specific role in all these seats of tension and that there is a most direct connection between all of them and the Arab-Israeli conflict which represents the axis, so to speak, around which Near East tension revolves.

Were one to draw a graph of U.S. involvement in the events, it would have to be a sharply rising line tracing developments from behind-the-scenes manipulation and secret arms deals to military operations with the participation of armed forces stationed on both sides of the Atlantic. This is the prime reason why the Near East situation has become more and more dangerous on a global scale with every passing year. As example of this is the events around Libya. This year the country was subjected to two air strikes in March and April. And now it is again in danger: There are now three aircraft carrier groups in the Mediterranean rather than the two that were there is the spring. This illustrates the maniacal stubbornness of the attempts to get Libya under U.S. influence.

What bearing does this have on the Arab-Israeli conflict? A most direct bearing. Libya occupies a resolutely anti-Israeli position, gives material support to several Palestinian organizations, and cooperates actively with Syria. Eliminating or at least sharply reducing Libya's influence on this conflict -- as was the case with Iraq and Iran after the outbreak of war between them -- is one of Israel's most cherished aims and one which coincides with Washington's course.

The same applies to the objectives of preventing the restoration of the PLO's unity and the reduction of inter-Arab differences which have reached an unprecedented scale of late. The situation in the Arab world has probably never been more complex than at present. Considerable centrifugal forces oppose the trends toward Arab cooperation. As the internal contradictions increase, the ruling circles of many countries are adopting a course toward national isolation, cultivating "local nationalism," and giving priority to domestic and narrow regional problems to the detriment of pan-Arab problems.

The following fact can serve as an illustration. For a long time now it has proved impossible to convene a conference of Arab heads of state and government; such conferences used to meet once or twice a year in the past and adopt important decisions. This tradition is disappearing now. [paragraph continues]

After the U.S. air raid on Libyan cities last April it seemed that the former mechanism of solidarity had been set in motion. Virtually all Arab states, including Egypt and Tunisia, which have no diplomatic relations with Libya, sided with Libya, agreed to end mutual attacks in the press and on the radio, and adopted a united stance at the United Nations.

It was decided, as a matter of urgency, to convene a summit. But then things came to a halt. Experts could not agree on the agenda: Certain governments believed that only proglems connected with the U.S. aggression should be discussed, others proposed that a single plan to end the Iran-Iraq war should be elaborated, while yet others wanted to analyze the situation in the Palestinian movement, and so forth. Now when the threat of another strike is hanging over Libya, it is mainly the voices of public organizations that are ringing out from Arab capitals. Governments are playing a wait-and-see game; they are in no hurry to take any practical steps.

The Palestinian question has also undergone a certain evolution in the Arab world. For many years it was viewed as a factor which united the Arabs. The expulsion of the Palestinians from their native land by the Israelis was regarded as the root cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Young Arabs were educated to believe that no effort was too great to remove this injustice, to liberate the "Palestinian homeland." Pro-Palestinian slogans were used to unite the anti-imperialist forces.

Now the situation has changed. The interest of a number of governments in the Palestinian problem has waned. Some have broken off their relations with PLO leaders. As a result the organization's headquarters and training camps and schools had to be moved a long way away from the homeland -- to Tunisia, Sudan, Yemen, and Iraq -- and a number of organizations and groups have left the PLO, refusing to be subordinated to its leadership.

The situation in the Palestinian movement as a whole and in its individual components reflects both the general social processes which are taking place in the Arab world and the atmosphere of disagreement and rivalry which prevails in it. The Iran-Iraq war, which has lasted for 6 years now and which marks yet another dividing line in the Arab world, has had a particularly strong negative impact. Thus, Egypt, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia side with Iraq, providing it with considerable sums of money and supplying it with hardware, various goods, and so forth. Other countries, Syria and Libya for instance, support Iran. The war, and in particular the Iranian invasion of southern Iraq and its push toward the Kuwaiti border, has frightened the ruling circles of the Persian Gulf states, and the threat of the spread of an Iranian-type "Islamic revolution" has diverted their attention from the Palestinian problem. A simliar "diversionary" role in respect of the Palestinian problem. A similar "diversionary" role in respect of the Palestinians is played by the U.S. attacks against Libya, the protracted fratricidal war in Lebanon, and conflicts between individual Arab countries.

However, what has been said probably applies only to the ruling forces, to the bourgeoisie which is oriented toward Western markets. For the broad masses and vanguard public organizations the solution of the Palestinian problem remains a crucial task, for one thing because the Palestininas are dispersed throughout many countries, and for another because this problem affects the regional distribution of forces and remains now, as before, a key issue in terms of a comprehensive Near East settlement. No Arab government can ignor it in its policymaking. At the United Nations Arab delegations always act as a united bloc on the Palestinian issue.

Incidentally, Washington and Tel Aviv cannot ignore it either. [paragraph continues]

After all, this problem -- the desire of a 4-5 million-strong people deprived of their motherland to end the Israeli occupation and to realize their right to self-determination -- is an objective reality which must be taken into account. Regardless of the difficulties which the Palestinian movement is currently experiencing, it remains the stumbling block for imperialist and Zionists and puts them under constant pressure.

Let met just recall the fact that Israel lives within borders which are not recognized by anybody -- neither the United Nations, nor its neighbors, nor even its allies. The arbitrary proclamation of Jerusalem as the state's capital is not recognized either. But that is only part of the international atmosphere in which Israel finds itself.

The occupation of the Arab lands (around 6,000 square kilometers) and the exploitation of the population living there (approximately 1.5 million people) as well as the hostile relations with neighboring countries which have resulted in the country's militarization have backfired against the Israelis. It is not just a question of the passive and active resistance which does not cease for a moment (last year, for instance 130 cars were blown up and flammable liquid grenades were used on 279 occasions) but also a question of the lack of confidence in the future which affects the Israelis themselves, in particular young people. The "Promised Land" is no longer so attractive to the Jews whom they are trying to entice to come here. Here are some figures published by the JERUSALEM POST. Last year 13,000 people came to live in Israel and at the same time 19,00 emigrated. Thus 6,000 "voted with their feet" against Zionism. "If one tries to project the current political, economic, demographic, and moral trends 10 or 15 years into the future, it seems more than like that by that time Israel will no longer have the strength to deny self-determination to the Palestinians," British Baron C. Mayhew believes.

How are Israel's ruling circles countering these trends? With the same old extreme hard-line anti-Arab course, with strengthening the "strategic cooperation" with the United States, with efforts to draw out the Iran-Iraq conflict and to prevent Egypt's rapproachement with other Arab states. Tel Aviv's strategic objective is to ensure and constantly to demonstrate its military superiority over the Arabs so as to make them give up hope that they will be able to liberate the occupied territories and solve the Palestinian problem by force of arms and make them bow to Israel's demands for direct talks.

This policy of Israel's fits in with the policy of "strategic cooperation" with the United States which is taking the best of care of its ally. Vice President G. Bush, who has just visited the Near East, declared openly that his country "is in favor of Israel having qualitative superiority in arms." Incidentally, the second visit to the region in recent months of such a ranking U.S. figure is a noteworthy phenomenon: Washington has evidently decided that the differences in the Arab world, and in the Palestinian movement in particular, have reached such a level that the time has come to resurrect the "Reagan Plan" for the Near East announced in September 1982. At that time the plan met with a negative reaction in the Arab world because it denied the Palestinians political self-determination, replacing it with administrative autonomy within the framework of Israeli-Jordanian relations without any participation of the PLO, which the United States and Israel do not recognize. Lebanon was also advised to enter into direct talks with Israel, also with U.S. mediation. In short it was an attempt to create a situation where the United States would act as a supreme arbiter and judge in Near East affairs and lead Israel out of its political isolation retaining it as its main support.

Now Bush again advertized the "Reagan Plan" and again without success despite his rather energetic efforts.

He even met a group of carefully chosen Palestinians from the occupied West Bank. According to AFP, the chief editor of AL-FAJR who took part in the meeting told Bush that the Palestinians have no reason to be satisfied with the U.S. Near East policy. The Palestinians demand above all the recognition of their right to self-determination. The United States must also agree in principle to the convocation of an international conference with the PLO's participation.

So this attempt misfired. Especially if you take into consideration the fact that Washington is constantly trying to drive a wedge between the Palestinians living in the occupied territories and those in exile. Not even the U.S. government decision, announced on the eve of the meeting, to allocate 4.5 million dollars for the development of the West Bank through the Jordanian authorities was any help. In Amman too Bush was told that without an international conference with the participation of all permanent members of the UN Security Council a peaceful settlement in the Near East is not possible.

Washington was hoping that Egypt, which receives considerable economic and military aid from the United States, would assume the role of an advocate of U.S. (and by the way also Israeli) interests. However, Cairo also favors the convocation of an international conference. Furthermore, the Egyptian-Israeli summit which was held recently has shown that Cairo's contacts with Tel Aviv on questions of a settlement are not producing any results conducive to achieving a settlement on a just basis. The meeting was sharply criticized in the Arab world.

I would like to recall in this context that the Soviet Union has put forward a comprehensive program for a Near East settlement which provides for the restoration of justice in the region and the renunciation of the policy of strength and at the same time takes account of the interests of both the Arab and the Israeli side. To this end the convening of a representative international conference was proposed. This was followed by a proposal to set up a preparatory committee with the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council for the convocation of the conference. The United States and Israel rejected both proposals in the hope that they would be able in this way to bar our country from the solution of the Near East questions and foist their will on the Arabs.

However, no matter how complex the situation in the Near East is, no matter how great the discord in the Arab camp is, the political barometer is not pointing in favor of the advocates of separate deals but in favor of a comprehensive settlement of the protracted crisis and the convocation to this end of a representative international conference.

ANGOLAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 12 SEP

PM160901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola headed by Juliao Mateus Paulo, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] -- Labor Party Central Committee and member of the standing committee of the assembly, arrived in Moscow 12 September for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On the same day the delegation visited the USSR Supreme Soviet. Welcoming the guests, A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, noted that the delegation's visit will promote the further development of contacts between the two countries' parliaments. It was stressed that the progressive development of Soviet-Angolan relations in various spheres on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation accords with the two peoples' interests and serves the cause of peace and social progress.

The delegation head expressed gratitude for the opportunity to see Soviet people's achievements in socioeconomic development and the work experience of the soviets of people's deputies and to exchange opinions on the activity of the two countries' parliaments. Taking part in the talk were USSR Supreme Soviet deputy E.Yu. Salayev and other officials, as well as Pedro Kivila, Angolan charge d'affaires in the USSR.

LEADING BODIES GREET ETHIOPIAN NATIONAL DAY

PM121535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile-mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government cordially congratulate you, Comrade Mengistu, the WPE Central Committee, the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Council of Ministers, and the friendly people of Socialist Ethiopia on the 12th anniversary of the revolution -- a national holiday.

The Soviet Union sincerely rejoices at the successes of the industrious and courageous Ethiopian people in the cause of building a new life and in their difficult struggle againt the forces of imperialism and reaction.

The creation of the WPE, armed with the theory of scientific socialism, and the profound transformation in Ethiopia's political, socioeconomic, and cultural life offer the country's working people new prospects on the path of progress toward realizing the revolution's ideals. The forthcoming proclamation of the people's democratic republic of Ethiopia will be an important stage on that path.

Socialist Ethiopia's high international prestige is constantly reinforced by its vigorous activity for the consolidation of world peace and security, disarmament and the elimination of nuclear weapons, the complete eradication of colonialism and racism, and the strengthening of the African peoples' unity and independence.

The Soviet Union notes with satisfaction the steady, ongoing development of multifaceted and fruitful Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation in various spheres.

We express confidence that the relations of friendship and solidarity between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia and between the CPSU and the WPE will continue successfully expanding and strengthening for the good of the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples and in the interests of all progressive, anti-imperialist, and peace-loving forces.

We wish you, Comrade Mengistu, the WPE, and the Ethiopian government and people great new achievements in the further development of the Ethiopian revolution.

The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers.

Viktorov Commemorates Anniversary

PM150959 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[V. Viktorov article: "Growing Up in the Struggle"]

[Text] On 12 September the Ethiopian people celebrate a double holiday -- Revolution Day and the anniversary of the formation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE]. Exactly 12 years ago, with the people's support, the country's Armed Forces ousted the rotten feudal monarchist regime and embarked on the implementation of fundamental socioeconomic transformations in Ethiopia. The nationalization of large industrial enterprises and banks and agrarian reform won over the broad people's masses to the revolution and opened up unprecedented opportunities for them to participate actively in the country's economic and sociopolitical life.

In a short period of time the Ethiopian people have achieved considerable successes in building a new life. Dozens of major industrial projects have been commissioned and the process of uniting the peasants in cooperatives, which will form the basis of the country's developed agriculture in the future, is under way. The level of illiteracy has fallen by more than two-thirds.

The most important event was the creation of the WPE -- the working people's vanguard. The WPE's inaugural congress 2 years ago reaffirmed the course of building the foundation of a socialist society in the country. On the very eve of the current holiday the commission charged with drawing up a draft Ethiopian Constitution finished work. The last session of the commission's executive committee examined proposals and amendments to the country's draft basic law which were expressed during the nationwide discussion of it. [paragraph continues]

The draft constitution has now been presented for approval to the WPE Central Committee.

Revolutionary Ethiopia has had and is having to implement its plans for socioeconomic development under difficult conditions. There have been innumerable kinds of slander and calumny leveled against it. Ethiopia's enemies do not restrict themselves to attacks in words only. The country has repeatedly been a target for armed raids and subversive activity on the part of imperialist and reactionary forces. They have been striving to wreck the transformations taking place in the country and to undermine its national unity. However, thanks to the cohesion of the people's masses, the revolution has withstood this struggle and has gained a firm foothold. An important role in the successful outcome of this struggle was played by the support of the socialist community countries headed by the Soviet Union.

The most serious test for the young state has been the unprecedented drought in recent years. Millions of people have been threatened with starvation. But thanks to enormous efforts on the part of the entire Ethiopian people the country is overcoming the consequences of this natural disaster. And once again the most effective fraternal assistance has given the Ethiopia by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Ethiopia conducts a firm anti-imperialist policy in the world arena and actively struggles for peace and security and the improvement of the international situation. It opposes the imperialist policy of diktat and interference in sovereign states' internal affairs. Ethiopia resolutely supports the implementation of effective measures for influencing racist South Africa and for granting genuine independence to Namibia.

The Soviet Union and Ethiopia are linked by long-standing ties of friendship. On the Ethiopian people's national holiday Soviet people wish them new successes on the path of independent development and the building of a new life.

Charge Gives TV Address

LD130532 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; national day address by Getachew Tadesse, charge d'affaires ad interim of Ethiopia in the USSR; Tadesse speaking in Amharic with superimposed Russian translation -- recorded in the studio]

[Text] Dear Soviet friends! The Ethiopian people, who suffered from feudal and neocolonial oppression for a long time, accomplished a revolution in 1974 and, at the present moment, are laying the foundations of a socialist society, a society of justice and equality, and strengthening the revolutionary gains achieved in the course of 12 years. Under the guidance of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, the people for our country are successfully fulfilling its revolutionary program. The national discussion of the draft constitution has been completed, and now, after its adoption a people's democratic republic will be declared. The working people, having obtained all democratic rights, will become its genuine masters. The Ethiopian people are making great efforts to increase production and to raise labor productivity, striving to create a powerful socialist economy.

Revolutionary Ethiopia is making its contribution to the class struggle of the world proletariat by maintaining a close alliance with the peoples fighting for democracy, independence, and liberation from colonialism. We build relations with the socialist countries on the principles of proletarian internationalism. At the present time, human civilization is under threat of destruction. A huge quantity of weapons has been accumulated on the earth. Socialist Ethiopia takes an active part in the struggle for peace by speaking out against the arms race. We welcome the Soviet Union's decision to extend its moratorium on nuclear tests to 1 January 1987. Only by such actions can the threat of the catastrophe of war be averted and a reliable peace of earth be secured.

Our people have long-standing traditional ties with the Soviet Union, unfailingly sides with Ethiopia. These ties, however, acquired a qualitatively new content only after the victory of the Ethiopian revolution. On the basis of agreements on cooperation in various spheres, as well as a result of numerous fruitful visits by Mengistu Haile Mariam to the Soviet Union, and also visits by Soviet leaders to our country, these relations are developing successfully and becoming stronger.

In conclusion, I would like to avail myself of the opportunity to cordially thank the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people for the great help that they gave and continue to give to Socialist Ethiopia. Thanks to this help, our people will defend the revolution and successfully implement its plans for social and economic development. We wish the Soviet people success in the fulfillment of the tasks of the 27th CPSU Congress, and for the struggle for peace throughout the world.

Long live proletarian internationalism and the inviolable Soviet-Ethiopian friendship!

Thank you for your attention. [preceding sentence in Russian]

ANALYST SAYS RSA 'RAISED FALSE HOPES' IN REFORM

MB160806 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1830 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Vladimir Voyevodov commentary]

[Text] On 14 September 1984, Pieter Botha became the state president of South Africa. He has held this position for nearly 12 years now. Please listen to a commentary by our news analyst, Vladimir Voyevodov, concerning this matter:

We shall begin with a short historical account. In 1979 at a National Party Congress, Pieter Botha, then holding the two portfolios of prime minister and defense minister of South Africa, announced: We live in a time of change; we must either adapt or die. That was Botha's assessment of international affairs at that time. Antiapartheid sentiment had begun to emerge with vigor both at home and abroad. Botha and his colleagues chose to prepare for change in the following manner: First, to give wide international publicity to the government's plan to encourage peace and security in South Africa; second, to indicate readiness to grant independence to Namibia under certain conditions; and third, to create a tricameral parliament that would include whites, coloreds, and Asians in the supreme legislative branch of government. Accords were entered into with Mozambique and Angola.

A new false reform dispensation was enacted and this allowed Pieter Botha to assume the state presidency of South Africa. In Western countries much was said about the South African Government's reform plan to create conditions that would allow the growth of democracy in South Africa.

It is now 2 years since these initiatives were embarked upon. It is now clear that the South African Government raised false hopes about reform. Nothing has been accomplished. The South African Government is still engaged in a war with Angola, as was the case in earlier years. South Africa still harbors UNITA bandits and Mozambican rebels. The carnage continues in both Mozambique and Angola because of the assistance to the rebels by South Africa and the United States. South African military forays into independent African countries in southern Africa continue unabated.

If we consider the Namibian independence issue, we note that South Africa's illegal occupation of that territory still continues. South Africa still uses Namibia as a springboard for launching military forays against independent African countries in southern Africa. All these facts clearly point out the great divergence between actions and announcements of the South African authorities. The pseudoreform that allowed coloreds and Asians to participate in the tricameral parliament emphasizes that the South African government is still very determined to rule the country under the apartheid dispensation. The indigenous Africans of South African have been turned into strangers in their own land and the whites will retain all political power despite the fact that whites comprise a minority in South Africa.

The Botha government's plan to preserve and intensify apartheid, as has never happened before, has caused a great deterioration in the political life of South Africa. Progovernment supporters are fighting pitched battles with antiapartheid activists. The economic welfare of the country is now in jeopardy and the threat of international trade sanctions against South Africa looms dangerously in the horizon. All the intimidation tactics by the South African Government against antiapartheid activists have failed. The campaign against apartheid continues. Thus, Botha's famous sentence -- we must either adapt or die -- has lost its credibility and validity. It is now clear that the apartheid dispensation is South Africa will never succeed.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE SENDS MESSAGE TO CORVALAN

PM161541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Chile.

Dear Comrade Luis Corvalan!

We cordially congratulate you, a prominent figure in the Chilean and international communist and workers movement and an old friend of the CPSU and our country, on your 70th birthday.

The path you have traveled -- from ordinary communist to leader of the glorious Communist Party of Chile -- is a worthy example of the life of a revolutionary who has devoted himself to the struggle for the interests of the working class and all the people, his motherland's independence and prosperity, and the triumph of the cause of peace, freedom, and democracy.

The staunchness you displayed in the fascist torture chambers, your consistency in the struggle against the dictatorship, your adherence to principle in upholding the cohesion of the international communist movement on a Marxist-Leninist basis, and your contribution to the development of the traditional fraternal ties between our parties and the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the USSR and Chile have won you the Soviet people's respect.

We wish you, Comrade Corvalan, health and success in your activity to establish freedom, democracy, and social justice in Chile.

The CPSU Central Committee

HIGHLIGHTS OF CHILEAN MDP COMMUNIQUE REPORTED

PY170001 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] The Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] has issued a call in Santiago urging all democratic forces to unite and mobilize in the face of Pinochet's declaration of war against all sectors. The MDP emphasized that the Chilean will not accept any exclusions or silent complicity, the time has come to categorically state one's position.

The MDP went on to say: We call upon all political and popular organizations to broaden and step up the quest for unity that has been taking place. The Chilean left can never be excluded from national activities because it is deeply rooted in the Chilean people, the workers and the poor all over the country.

According to the MDP communique the regime is desperately trying to overcome its weakness by resorting to repressive violence and state terrorism to retain its hold on power forever. The MDP condemned the kidnappings, the murders, the arrests and expulsions that have taken place in the country ever since the state of siege was levied.

The MDP also paid homage to those who fell, to those recently murdered, and very especially to the first victim of the regime, the late Chilean President Salvador Allende who gave his life in the struggle for a democratic and popular cause.

4 SEP COMMANDO GROUP 'SENTENCES' PINOCHET

PY170230 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] The 4 September Commando Group has released a communique to news media stating that Pinochet has been tried and sentenced.

The Commando which is made up of retired and active military officers also called upon the member of the Armed Forces to join the struggle against the dictatorship. The communique emphasizes that the more murders, torture and outrages committed against the people the harsher will be the retaliation. The 4 September Commando told the military men: You can and must play a key role to end this situation.

The communique goes on to say that the patriotic attitude of active or retired military men who have the foresight to look at the future from an unselfish viewpoint, will help eradicate hate from Chile.

MOSCOW: CHILEAN VICARIATE OF SOLIDARITY ON ARRESTS

PY170318 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] The Vicariate of Solidarity has reported that 184 persons have been arrested since the state of siege went into effect. This figure surpasses the count of the dictatorship which has reported only 64 arrests. This arouses fear for the lives of those who were taken away from their homes during curfew hours by individuals claiming to belong to the investigative police.

Out of the 64 arrests reported by the regime, 17 took place in Valparaiseo. Among those imprisoned by the tyranny are Popular Democratic Movement leaders Hernan Correa, Rafael Marotto, Patricio Hales and the former minister of the Popular Unity government Pascual Barraza.

The Vicariate of Solidarity has submitted to the courts a plea for Barraza's release on the grounds that he is 80 years old, and suffers from generalizerd vascular lesion and diabetes and one of his legs has been amputated. The other prisoners are student, neighborhood and labor leaders.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 13 SEP

PM161430 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Sep 86 Morning edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Arrives"]

[Text] Julio Camacho, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR, arrived in Moscow 13 September.

KRASNODAR OFFICIALS GREET GORBACHEV AT AIRPORT

LD171125 Moscow Domstic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] We have received a report from TASS. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Krasnodar today.

At the airport he was met by Comrade Poloskov, first secretary of the Krasnodar Kraykom; Comrade Shcherbak, chairman of the krayispolkom; and members of the kraykom bureau.

PRAVDA VIEWS CP RESOLUTION ON WINTER PREPARATION

PM161551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question "On the work of the Ministry of Railways and the RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services To Prepare Railway Transport, the Housing Stock, Utilities, and Supply Lines for Fall-Winter 1986-87."

The resolution adopted notes that the Ministry of Railways and the RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services are preparing for work in fall and winter 1986-87. The railroads are ensuring the transport of the prescribed amounts of fuel and are bringing rolling stock and track up to the required technical standard. The amounts of heating boilers, heating and gas networks, and water and sewage installations have been increased in cities and settlements in the RSFSR. Housing and municipal services facilties are undergoing repair.

However, the collegiums of those ministries have still not drawn the necessary conclusions from the errors and omissions comitted in previous winters.

At some railroad transport enterprises the preparation for this crucial season is unsatisfactory. The quality of diesel engine repair on the Southeastern Railroad is low, the number of unrepaired freight cars on the Azerbaijan Railroad is high, the production of snow barriers for the Virgin Lands Railroad is proceeding slowly, and the schedule for preparing snow clearing equipment on the Kemerovo Railroad is not being met. While the fuel shipment plan for the first 7 months of this year is being generally fulfilled, the coal stocks in the Donetsk, Kuznetsk, Karaganda, and Kansk-Achinsk regions considerably exceed the set normatives. Timber freight is not being shipped out promptly from enterprises served by the Northern, Gorkiy, and October Railroads. There is a backlog in winter preparation work at many sidings serving industrial enterprises.

The RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, its administrations and organizations, local soviet ispolkoms have not ensured the planned and comprehensive preparation of all cities and workers settlements for winter. There is a delay in the fulfillment of measures approved in a number of basic areas.

The construction of heating boilers, water and sewage installations, underground supply lines, and roads is behind schedule in Vladivostok, Gorkiy, Kazan, Kalinin, Rostov-na-Donu, Khabarovsk, and some other cities. In Dagestan, the Chechen-Ingush and Yakutsk ASSRS, Altay Kray, and Astrakhan, Kirov, Perm, and Pskov Oblasts the preparation of housing stock and central heating and gas supply facilities for winter is lax. [paragraph continues]

One-third of urban electric rolling stock and many sections of tram routes are not ready for winter operations in the republic. The supply of fuel to meet the needs of municipal and consumer services enterprises and the population is behind schedule in the Mordovian and Udmurt ASSRS, and Orenburg, Penza, Tyumen, and a number of other oblasts. This work is often pushed into the background, which is intolerable. In a number of places municipal services workers have shown instances of indiscipline, lack of organization, and disregard for the performance of their official duties.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gosplan, and the USSR Gossnab have failed to take exhaustive measures to ensure materials and equipment for the timely performance of winter preparation work.

The CPSU Central Committee has demanded that the Ministry of Railways accelerate the completion of work connected with ensuring the steady working of the national economy during winter 1986-87. It must ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the set targets for shipments of coal, petroleum products, ores and metallurgical raw materials, and timber and the prompt supply of freight to consumer in the Far North and the West Siberian oil and gas complex, and the establishment of essential winter stocks of fuel, raw materials, other materials, and equipment at power stations, enterprises, and depots. Special attention is drawn to preparing stations, platforms, and other premises connected with passenger services, the commissioning of the corresponding facilities within the specified deadlines, and the adoption of firm measures to improve the quality of the planned preventive maintenance of track, locomotives, and freight cars.

The ministry is instructed to direct the efforts of the collectives of railroads, branches, plants, and other subunits toward ensuring the careful use of fuel and electricity and meeting the commitments adopted on saving fuel and energy resources. They must increase the demands on leaders of all ranks regarding instances of mismanagement and wastefulness. An atmosphere of high discipline must be established in collectives and a sense of responsibility must be instilled in all working people for preparing their work stations for winter working. There must be strict monitoring of those railroad workers who are about to work in winter conditions for the first time.

Leaders of railroads, subways, transport industry plants, and industrial rail transport associations are instructed to establish strict monitoring of the prompt preparation of departmentally owned apartment blocks, schools, preschool institutions, and other municipal and consumer service facilities for winter and to respond sharply to all occasions when this important work is underestimated.

The CPSU Central Committee has stressed that steady work by housing and municipal services during winter is a necessary factor for ensuring the fulfillment of national economic plans by enterprises and associations and the provision of normal conditions of everyday life for the population. It was noted that in the final stage of the preparation for winter it is important to ensure that repair work is carried out in full and to a high standard. The entire housing stock and social and consumer facilities must be in the required condition and essential fuel stocks must be created. There must be no complacency, arrogance, or disregard for questions great or small in this matter. The CPSU Central Committee has demanded that the RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, its administrations at oblast, kray, and republic level, and local soviet ispolkoms take resolute measures to eliminate the major shortcomings existing in the winter preparations and ensure the reliable, guaranteed work of all municipal services bodies in winter conditions. [paragraph continues]

Attention was drawn to ensuring the earliest completion of the preparation of the energy, gas, water and sewage services, urban electric transport, and the supply of fuel to enterprises and the population.

It is recommended that work be organized in two-three shifts, that advanced methods of labor organization be widely used, and that the campaign against stoppages and work time losses be stepped up. Constant monitoring of the prompt and high-quality performance of prewinter preventive and repair work must be set up at all sites, irrespective of their departmental affiliation, with deputies commissions and groups, housing committees, and the public being used for that purpose. The population must be involved more actively in the provision of amenities for cities and settlements and in the heating of apartment blocks, and the initiative on economical domestic use of fuel, water, thermal energy, and electricity must be widely supported and disseminated.

Ministries and departments which use rail transport services and have their own housing stock and municipal services are instructed to take resolute measures to unfailingly ensure the repair of sidings and loading and unloading facilities, to accelerate the commissioning of facilities for thawing frozen freight and car dumpers, and to expand storage areas and freight car handling capacities. They must examine progress in the fulfillment of measures to prepare apartment blocks, boiler houses, heating systems, and other municipal and consumer service facilities for work in winter conditions and eliminate the backlog that has occurred.

The Central Committee has noted that the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems and Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building have permitted the disruption of schedules for the development and production of instruments, automation facilities, machinery, and equipment for housing and municipal services needs and has made it incumbent on the ministries' leaders to eliminate the shortcomings permitted and ensure that this equipment is supplied in the amounts stipulated.

The party committees of the Ministry of Railways and the RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services are instructed to increase the responsibility of Communists who are members of the apparatus for the implementation of organizational measures to prepare departmental facilities for winter and to intensify their influence on improving the activity of all enterprises in these sectors in difficult winter conditions.

The Central Committees of the Railway Transport and Transport Construction Workers Union and of the Local Industry and Municipal Services Workers Union are advised to begin monitoring the creation of normal conditions for workers engaged in outdoor winter working and their provision with warm overalls, hot food, and places to get warm.

Union republic communist party central committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms are instructed to raise the standard of organizational and political work to ensure the prompt, high-quality preparation of transport and housing and municipal services enterprises and other social consumer facilities for the fall and winter. It is necessary to increase the responsibility of economic leaders for the prompt examination and satisfaction of working peoples' requests related to improving the population's services during the winter, and instances of indifference must be most sharply assessed. When necessary, prompt assistance and help must be given in the allocation of people and equipment for clearing snowdrifts from city main thoroughfares, railway tracks, and freight-handling areas.

The editorial offices of central and local newspapers and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting are instructed to report regularly on the course of enterprises' and organizations' preparation for the winter ahead, to reveal shortcomings in a principled way, and to respond incisively to manifestations of formalism and irresponsibility in this important work. The experience of advanced collectives in the thrifty use of fuel and energy resources and the achievements of scientific and technical progress must be propagandized on a wider scale.

BATALIN REPORTS TO CPSU CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

LD162350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Today a conference was held at the CPSU Central Committee with heads of the Construction Departments of the Central Committees of the Communist parties of union republics, kraykoms and obkoms of the CPSU. The tasks were examined of fulfilling the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on matters of further improving the administration of the construction complex in the country and the economic mechanism in construction; measures to ensure the fulfilling of the plan for 1986 and forming the construction progam for 1987. Comrade Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Construction, gave a report at the conference.

Ministers in charge of USSR construction ministries, heads of a number of state committees and central departments, senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus took part in the work of the conference. Comrade Melnikov, head of the Construction Department of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

KIEV OFFICIAL ON RESULTS OF RADIATION CHECK-UP

AU160903 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 10 Sep 86 p 4

[Interview by a "PRAVDA UKRAINY correspondent" with A.N. Zelinskiy, Ukrainian first deputy minister of health: "To Preclude the Risk -- Radiation and Ourselves" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] "TO YE. I. GONCHARUK, RECTOR OF THE KIEV MEDICAL INSTITUTE AND CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES. PLEASE CONVEY MY THANKS TO THE COLLECTIVE OF THE RADIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT HEADED BY PROFESSOR V.I. MILKO FOR THE ENERGETIC ASSISTANCE TO THE CITY'S HEALTH SERVICE INSTITUTIONS IN ACCOMPLISHING THE TASK SET BY THE UKRAINIAN MINISTRY OF HEALTH. L.M. ZHDANOVA, DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE KIEV CITY HEALTH ADMINISTRATION."

This document is evidence of the medical measures taken recently. The inhabitants of some rayons in Kiev Oblast were invited to the republic's capital city for a comprehensive preventive examination. The research, carried out also with the participation of radiologists, showed no changes [otkloneniya] in the conditions of the population's health.

A.N. ZELINSKIY, UKRAINIAN FIRST DEPUTY MINISTER OF HEALTH, BEGAN HIS CONVERSATION WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THIS WORK. "Four months have passed since the population was evacuated from the 30-kilometer zone around Chernobyl AES," A.N. Zelinskiy said. "As is known, there have been no victims among these people, whose number was significant, except for a group of firemen and other specialists who directly participated in eliminating the acute situation immediately after the accident. [paragraph continues]

And there could have been no victims: The radiation background beyond the station did not reach critical proportions.

"Nonetheless, people spent some time in a background somewhat exceeding the norm. Truly enough, there is authoritative evidence that even significantly higher levels of radiation do not affect human biology. However, in addition to the contact with radionuclides, these inhabitants also experienced emotional stress. This is why it is essential to look after their health more carefully. I would regard the measures which are being taken as part of adopting a general clinic system, a part which has a special purpose -- to step up precautions in a sector which attracts increased attention."

[Question] Anatoliy Nikolayevich, the action of sending people to Kiev, naturally enough, could have aroused anxiety among them: Maybe, there are some who are unwell, even if they feel well? How was the examination organized?

[Answer] Explanatory work in the field preceded the examination. For example, in Polesskiy Rayon this work was coordinated by N.I. Priymachenko, raykom first secretary. People were conveyed to large medical establishments in Kiev by buses running in accordance with a clear-cut schedule; in Kiev they were received immediately, were provided with food, showers, and so forth. They were examined by various specialists, and blood tests were made. Radiometric control with the assistance of highly sensitive equipment was also compulsory. For this purpose, appropriate laboratories under the Medical, the Radiological, and the Oncological Institutes, under the Institutes of Cardiology and of Clinical and Experimental Surgery were engaged in action. In particular, I would like to note the clear-cut scientific supervision exerted during the rapid examinations by honored scientific figure of the Ukrainian SSR T.P. Sivanchenko, chief of the Medical Radiology Department at the Institute for Improving Physicians. Consultations were also given by a group of Leningrad scientists headed by Professor I.A. Likhtarev.

[Question] What did this instantaneous medical picture of a significant number of people show?

[Answer] Regarding the effects of radiation, there are no grounds to worry about the health of these people. All radiometric indexes of the people who were examined stayed within the norm. Naturally enough, an appropriate treatment was recommended to persons with the signs of any chronic illnesses (for example, hypertonicity, gastritis, and so forth). Actually, one of the purposes of the clinic system is to reveal early forms of any illness.

As a matter of fact, a rather large group of the inhabitants of Kiev, including persons who participated in some operations carried out in areas adjacent to or within the 30-kilometer zone, was examined. All of them are completely healthy.

[Question] Anatoliy Nikolayevich, is this control to be continued?

[Answer] Yes, we intend to continue this control systematically, and not only in Kiev, but also in other oblasts of the republic where the inhabitants of Pripyat and of Chernobylskiy Rayon now live. For this purpose we have organized the necessary training of medical cadres, and have provided equipment. A specialized dispensary has been created. The tasks on which these measures are based are very humane: to guarantee the health of people years in advance.

[Question] One more question: what measures will be taken to watch children's health?

[Answer] Children from Kiev city and Kiev Oblast, from Chernigov and Zhitomir Oblasts have rested and recovered well. [paragraph continues]

But of course, this has not exhausted solicitude for the young generation. On the contrary, the adoption of a comprehensive clinic system for children and teen-agers will be expanded and speeded up.

And there is one more point. As life shows, the health standards of children most directly depend on the strict observance of hygienic rule and requirements at schools and preschool establishments, on physical tempering, provision of fresh air, and on a clear-cut course of nursing. We will pay much attention to these guiding elements in the routine activity of school physicians and of the entire pediatric network. After all, precautions made up a leading mechanism in fostering health yesterday, and continue to make it up today.

FOOD SUPPLIES TO KIEV EXAMINED, CRITICIZED

AU161146 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 10 Sep 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Council of Ministers -- Replenishing Food Resources"]

[Excerpts] The Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium has examined the measures to improve the supplies of fruit and vegetables to the population of Kiev city. It was noted that, in recent years, certain work has been carried out to increase the production and procurements of vegetables, fruit, grapes, and potatoes, and to improve their supplies to the capital city's trade network. However, the needs of the city population for these products have still not been fully met. In a number of rayons of Kiev Oblast, farms specialized in growing vegetables and potatoes fell short of the 11th 5-year targets for deliveries by large amounts of tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, carrots, cauliflowers, green crops, as well as potatoes, fruit, and berries. As a result of poor control on the part of the Ukrainian State Agro-Industrial Committee, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Crimean, Odessa, and Kherson Oblasts have, year in and year out, been falling short of the targets for supplying peppers, eggplants, and other vegetables to Kiev city. The quality of a significant part of fruit, vegetables, and potatoes delivered has been poor.

The city's trade network has not been fully provided with appropriate premises, storehouses, and means of mechanization, and this hampers the application of advanced organization methods of trade in fruit, vegetables, and potatoes. [passage omitted]

The Council of Ministers Presidium has discussed the progress made in implementing party and government decisions on developing subsidiary farms run by enterprises, organizations and institutions. The adopted decision notes that Ukrainian ministries departments, administrative and economic organs have been carrying out the corresponding work to promote the aforesaid farms and to increase their production. The number of such farms and fattening centers in the republic totals 5,148, or 1.7 times more than 1980. Their output is significant. In the first half of the current year, production of meat rose 8 percent at these farms, and 21 percent at the subsidiary farms of the Ukrainian Ministry of the Coal Industry, 23 percent at the subsidiary farms of the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. [passage omitted]

At the same time, a number of Ukrainian ministries, departments, oblispolkoms, and gorispolkoms have failed to take effective measures to make efficient use of subsidiary farms to replenish food resources. The Ukrainian Ministries of Installation and Special Construction Work, of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, of Consumer Services, of Housing and Municipal Services, and a number of other ministries and departments have not shown any initiative in creating and developing such farms.

The problems of supplying farms with feed, pigs for fattening, fertilizers, material and technical resources, as well as the problems of collecting and utilizing food waste, have not been settled everywhere.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers has obligated Ukrainian ministries, departments, oblispolkoms, Kiev and Sevastopol Gorispolkoms to thoroughly analyze the conditions of developing subsidiary farms run by enterprises, organizations, and institutions, to eliminate the shortcomings noted, and, guided by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee plenum, as well as of the 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress and the July 1986 plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, to radically restructure the work performed to create and develop them, to organize large farms on the principles of cooperating, and widely apply advanced experience in this important sector.

Oblast agro-industrial committees and rayon agro-industrial associations have been requested to tighten control over the activity of subsidiary farms, and to systematically assist them in raising production efficiency. A number of other measures have been drawn up to increase the role of subsidiary farms in accomplishing the tasks set by the food program.

AMUR OBLAST RECEIVES PAPERS BY SATELLITE

PM121210 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 86 p 4

[A. Kayda report: "Newspaper Delivery by Satellite"]

[Text] Blagoveshchensk -- KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA has quite a few readers in Amur Oblast.

Until yesterday, subscribers received KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 2, and sometimes even 3 days late (it used to be delivered by train or other means of transportation from Khabarovsk). But many people in Blagoveshchensk bought today's issue of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA early in the morning, on their way to work. The newspaper will also be delivered on the same day to most rayons. A large newspaper complex was recently commissioned in the Amur Oblast Center, where all periodical publications will be printed by the high-quality offset method. The Far East will receive photocopies of newspaper pages directly from Moscow via a communications satellite.

NEW FIRST SECRETARY OF MAGADAN OBLAST COMMITTEE

LD151150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] A plenum of the Magadan Oblast Party Committee was held today to examine an organizational question. The plenum released Comrade Malkov from the duties of first secretary of the Oblast CPSU Committee in connection with his election as first secretary of the Chita Oblast Party Committee. Comrade (Bogdanov) was elected first secretary of the Magadan Oblast Party Committee, having previously worked as second secretary of this Oblast CPSU Committee. Comrade Mogilnichenko, deputy chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

ZAGLADIN-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MILAN

LD161531 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- A delegation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the newspaper PRAVDA led by Vadim Zagladin, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, today returned to Moscow from Milan where it had attended a national festival of L'UNITA, main newspaper of the Italian Communist Party.

UKRAINIAN CP CC ADOPTS DECISION ON SOVIETS

AU080605 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on organization of the implementation in the republic of the CPSU Central Committee decision on the further perfection of party leadership in the soviets of people's deputies and the decision of the CPSU Central committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Council of Ministers on measures to further enhance the role and increase the responsibility of the soviets of people's deputies for hastening socioeconomic development in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The plan approved for the work to organize and control the implementation of these decisions provides measures to strengthen party leadership in soviets, to promote democratic principles, to ensure wide publicity in their activity, to ever more vigorously engage the working people in settling issues of local importance, and to spread among the soviets the practice of combining funds provided by enterprises and organizations to build social service facilities, to increase production, and to improve the quality of consumer and other goods.

To implement the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Council of Ministers, the Central Committee requested obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms, and rayispolkoms to work out and to take practical measures to further enhance the role and increase the responsibility of local administrative organs for hastening socioeconomic development on the territories under their jurisdiction and for the situation in each oblast, city, and village.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the issue of ensuring on the republic proprietary [firmennoye] technical servicing of radio and electronic equipment. The adopted decision provides practical measures to implement the 27th CPSU decision on improvements in consumer services to the population. As of the second quarter of 1987, it is planned to introduce proprietary technical servicing of television receivers under guarantee in the cities of Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kiev, Kirovograd, Lvov, Odessa, Simferopol, Ternopol, Kharkov, and Chernivoy; as of 1988, in all the republic's oblast centers and the city of Sevastopol; and technical servicing of these receivers after the expiration of guarantees, correspondingly, from 1988 and 1989. Premises will be provided for trade and technical centers, and the construction of new centers has been envisaged.

Obkoms, Kiev Gorkom, oblispolkoms, and Kiev and Sevastopol gorispolkoms have been requested to take under their control the accomplishing of these tasks and to assist in sales the enterprises manufacturing domestic radio and electronic equipment.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 15-16 SEP REPORTED

LD160225/LD170430 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 15 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

15 September

More than two-thirds of the total grain area in Pavlodar Oblast has been threshed (0600) As of today, Altay elevators have received 2 million metric tons of grain. The kray has fulfilled the state plan for procurement of strong wheat varieties. (0700)

Belgorod Oblast: Sowing of winter crops has been completed on more than 400,000 hectares. (0800)

Ryazan Oblast: 650,000 hectares of land has been ploughed. This is 65 percent of the autumn tillage plan. (0800)

Bashkiria: Grain crops here have been threshed on 90 percent of the area, with 2.4 million metric tons of grain having been delivered to the state so far, thus overfulfilling the year plan; the aim now is to sell the state at least 3 million metric tons of grain, for the first time in the ASSR's history. (1100)

In Tajikistan, 100,000 metric tons of cotton has been picked so far. (1100)

Laying-in of sunflower seed has started in northern Ossetia. (1100)

Every day, 150,000 hectares of grain are being threshed in Kustanay Oblast, with 6-7 million poods of grain reaching the elevators. (1800) The plan for sale of grain to the state has been completed in Udmurtia. Over 180,000 metric tons of grain have been delivered to elevators and other procurement points. The farmers have set themselves the target of 250,000 metric tons. An especially good harvest of spring barley has been grown in fields which have been intensively farmed. A number of farms have achieved a yield of up to 50 quintals. (2230)

16 September

Production of high-speed silage harvesters has started in Voronezh. The first batch has been dispatched to the fields of the oblast. The creation of this machinery is a result of cooperation between the aircraft company and other enterprises, which harmonized production of various parts. The new equipment showed great efficiency during the tests. (0000)

The farmers of Belgorod Oblast have established a reliable base for the next year's harvest. They finished the sowing of winter crops, which comprise an area of more than 400,000 hectares. (0004)

The farmers of Mordovia finished sowing winter crops. The seeds of rye and wheat have been sowed on 312,000 hectares. This is more than envisaged by the plan. Mass harvesting of potatoes, sugar beet and autumn vegetables has now started in the republic. More than three-quarters of harvested fields will be ploughed for the next year's harvest. (0204)

Specialized rice farms southern Uzbekistan have started handing the grain over to the state. (0204)

Grain crops have been threshed on half of the sowed acres in Kurgany Oblast. Weather conditions do not worry local farmers, but there exist other difficulties. The specialists from the oblast Agroprom association and the people's control deputies have uncovered unproductive utilization of machinery, unused transport vehicles and an indifferent attitude to the needs of those who are taking part in the harvest. This was a reason for a serious discussion at the special session in the oblast executive committee. The task was set to finish field work in the next 10 days. (0400)

Sowing of winter crops has practically been concluded in Saratov Oblast. The area was noticeably enlarged and takes 960,000 hectares, while rye and wheat are sowed on fallow lands to a greater extent than last year. To this day, 2.5 million hectares of autumn ploughing has been carried out. This is 60 percent of the plan. Our correspondents reported today the end of sowing in Tambov Oblast and in Mordovia. (0400)

Kazakhstan has almost 24 million hectares under grain and 21.5 million hectares of these have already been cut. That is 90 percent of the sown area. Each hectare is providing 2 quintals more than last year. (0800)

Beet harvesting in Poltava Oblast: 165,000 hectares have been sown to beets. Harvesting is being carried out 2 weeks earlier than is customary so that sugar processing factories can get started on the harvest and avoid backlogs and crop losses. (From the "Novosti" newscast; Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 16 Sep 86)

All sugar beet processing work in Altay began at full capacity today. Modernization has been carried out with a lot of new automated equipment with program control being introduced at the processing enterprises for the present season. (1100)

The capacity of cotton ginneries in Turkmenistan has been almost doubled following reconstruction and technical reequipment at most of them. Sayat, Takhta and other ginneries have had an extra 20 sets of small-scale mechanization equipment installed, as well as 100 ventilators to remove moisture from bales, and equipment to take out short fibres and other equipment. (1230)

Cotton deliveries have started from Uzbekistan; all 121 Bukhar Oblast ginneries are ready for the new crop. (1300)

Today Leningrad Oblast farmers delivered to the state the 100,000th metric ton of potatoes. (1300)

Grain crops have been threshed on half the area given over to grain crops in Kurgan Oblast. (1830)

Grain has been threshed on 1.4 million hectares in Novosibirsk Oblast, which is about 70 percent of the area. Over 600,000 metric tons of grain, with a quarter of it strong and valuable wheat, has reached the elevators. (2230)

In Uzbekistan, 250,000 metric tons of cotton have been procured to date. (2230)

GALKIN CITES FIRST RESULTS OF HARVESTING SEASON

LD161939 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Igor Galkin.

Grain harvesting continues in the USSR, but the growers have already sold to the state more wheat of so-called strong and hard varieties than in the previous years. This is the first result of the current harvesting season.

An increase in purchase of high-quality wheat is explained by the fact that the growers receive higher prices for it. For example, farms in the Krasnodar Territory (Northern Caucasus) received an additional 47 million rubles for the high-quality grain. This sum can buy 14,000 high-duty tractors. Other economic incentives provided to the farms this year as part of the effort to streamline the eocnomic mechanism in the agro-industrial complex have had their favorable effect, too.

A stronger accent on the principles of cost-accounting compelled the farms to observe the scientifically-substantiated techniques stricter. Many farms in southern Ukraine took in 40 to 50 centners of wheat from one heactre, and the figure in Central Region and West Siberia are 25 to 30 centners -- higher than those recored in the previous years.

To ensure better storage conditions for the grain intermediate barnyards with small metal bins were set up in many regions. After completing harveting in souther regions thousands of teams went to eastern and northern parts of the country to assist local grain-growers.

Changes have taken place in the farmers' mood, too. Having better possibilities for initiative and a wider choice of effective material incentives they are trying to increase the output of produce.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS PROGRESS OF HARVESTING WORK

PM150943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "September Makes Us Hurry"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 8 September grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 90.6 million hectares and threshed on 81.4 million hectares. This amounts to 73.9 percent of the crop area. Million potatoes have been lifted on 0.6 million hectares. Winter crops have been sown on 19.1 hectares -- 49 percent of the area allocated.

Some 70.7 million metric tons of hay, 116.2 million metric tons of silage, 69.8 million metric tons of haylage, and 5.2 million metric tons of grass meal have been procured. Harvesting of vegetables, fruits, and grapes is continuing. Sugar beets have been lifted on 175,000 hectares. Raw cotton is being harvested, and plantations are being prepared for machine harvesting.

Less and less time remains to complete the entire package of field work, and the time has come to check the readiness of livestock units and livestock-raising complexes for the winter. [paragraph continues]

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, which discussed the progress of this work at one of its regular sessions, defined its speedist fulfillment as a most important national economic task. It was pointed out that its successful resolution will be reflected in the fuller satisfaction of the population's food requirements.

The center of the harvest has now not only shifted to the country's eastern regions but also attained its highest intensity there. During the past week grain crops in the RSFSR were cut on 6.3 million hectares and threshed on 6 million hectares. On West Siberian farms, for example, grain and pulse crops have been gathered in full on 39.4 percent of the corp area.

Altay Kray farmers are closer than anyone to completing the harvest. They have threshed grain crops on 2.4 million hectares -- 57.1 percent of the crop area.

Work in the fields of Buryatia and Irkutsk, Tomsk, and Chelyabinsk Oblasts is being done in an orderly manner. But in Omsk, Tyumen, and Kurgan Oblasts this work remains slow. Omsk Oblasts farmers, for example, have threshed 17.6 percent of the grain crops, and Tyumen Oblast farmers 12.1 percent.

This cannot be accounted for with references to bad weather. This fall leaden clouds have hardly left the sky throughout Siberia, and it has been rather cold. But even under these conditions the machine operators of Krasnoyarsk Kray harvest and transport complexes, for example, are working almost 2.5 times more productively than last year. The grainfields there occupy more than 2 million hectares. Grain crops have already been threshed on 47.1 percent. The pace of harvesting could be still faster, but Khakass farmers are letting the side down. Formalism in organizing the collective contract and blunders and omissions during the harvest preparations are now affecting the harvest and resulting in frequent combine breakdowns. In Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon, for example, approximately 60 out of 200 combines were not working over the past few days.

In Kazakhstan the area over which grain crops have been harvested increased by 3.9 million hectares during the week. This was more than during the previous 7 days. But, at the same time, whereas grain crops in Tselinograd Oblast were threshed on 29 percent of the area during just 1 week, they have beeen threshed on only 17 percent since the start of harvesting in North Kazakhstan Oblast.

There are many examples of the skillful organization of harvesting in the republic. In Karaganda Oblast, for example, half the harvest is being removed from the fields in tractor-drawn carts. This has made it possible to reduce idle time by combines and release hundreds of vehicles for other work. At the same time, there are many rayons where harvest equipment is not being used to the full. Even if the pace of harvesting is maintained at today's peak, it will take Kazakh kolhozes and sovkhozes all of September to harvest grain crops alone.

And yet the package of fall work is multifaceted. Everything must be done on time. In Tselinograd Oblast, for example, by 1 September only 12 quintals of feed units had been laid in store per standard head of livestock (less than half what is planned). And in the republic as a whole the situation gives no cause for joy. Many farms intend to rectify the problem using corn silage. Valuable experience of using the "kazakhsil" bacterial ferment as a preservative has been accumulated in Alma-ata Oblast. However, really bad use is being made of this experience: On many kolkhozes and sovkhozes one-third of the silage sometimes has to be thrown out and owing to spoilage during storage. The recommendations circulated to farms by the republic State Agro-industrial Committee instructing feed procurers to harvest corn at the milky and milky-waxy ripeness stage appear equally strange. [paragraph continues]

For it has long been known that corn harvested at the waxy ripeness stage is almost 50-percent better in terms of feed properties.

During the last days of August and at the beginning of September raw cotton began reaching reception centers from fields in the cotton-growing republics' southern rayons. Machines have gone into the fields in Surkhan-Darya Oblast, in the Karshi Steppe, and on Fergana and Bukhara Oasis farms. It is gratifying that cotton growers on a number of Uzbek, Turkmen, Azerbaijan, and Tajik farms are this year relying precisely on the machine harvesting of raw cotton and are reckoning to carry out the harvest chiefly with their own resources. However, the harvest preparations, particularly defoliation -- chemical treatment which causes the leaves of cotton plants to fall -- are being carried out slowly.

The situation is not new. Year after year machines have gathered no more than one-fourth of te harvest in Navoi, Bukhara, and Samarkand Oblasts. The cost of the cotton boll must also be counted. For machine operators work at a loss if the seasonal output per harvesting machine is only 25-50 metric tons against an average load of 93 metric tons in the republic. What is needed, above all, to achieve such output is efficient labor organization. And it is needed not only in the cotton field but throughout the package of fall work.

FEED PROCUREMENT TO 8 SEPTEMBER REPORTED

PM151015 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Sep 86 p 1

[Livestock specialist M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "Maintaining the Pace of Feed Procurement"]

[Excerpt] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration by 8 September the country had procured 70.7 million metric tons of hay and produced 69.8 million metric tons of haylage and 76.8 million metric tons of straw, chaff, and other threshing floor feeds; obtained 116.2 million metric tons of finished silage; and produced 5.2 million metric tons of artificially dehydrated green feed. The overall nutritive value of the feed stocks totaled 98.4 million metric tons of feed units, or 11.4 quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock. In addition, 27.2 million metric tons of grain feed had been laid in for the needs of public sector livestock raising from this year's harvest.

The total stocks of coarse and succulent feeds exceed last year's level by 4 percent. However, this represents only 71 percent of the plan. The situation in the procurement of coarse and succulent feeds (percentages of the plan) in union republics is as follows:

RSFSR	75
Ukraine	59
Belorussia	80
Uzbekistan	68
Kazakhstan	67
Georgia	70
Azerbaijan	76
Lithuania	93
Moldavia	44
Latvia	76
Kirghizia	81
Tajikistan	81
Armenia	89
Turkmenia	82
Estonia	73

Plan fulfillment is nowhere in sight (and it has to be borne in mind that the plan targets are not sufficient, in the case of many farms, for feeding the livestock in accordance with the norms set by livestock specialists). Furthermore, in a number of places the pace of feed procurement has decreased sharply. Thus in Azerbaijan, Latvia, Tajikistan, and Estonia stocks increased by only 2-3 percent during the week in question. And work in this sector has virtually ground to a halt in a number of rayons of the Kalmyk and Dagestan ASSRS, Krasnoyarsk Kray, and Arkhangelsk, Pskov, Kostroma, Yaroslavl, and Chelyabinsk Oblasts in the RSFSR.

In Kurgan Oblast, according to figures submitted by the oblast agro-industrial committee, 10.3 quintals of feed units per head of livestock had been laid in by 1 September, which amounts to 60 percent of the plan for the accumulation of coarse and succulent feeds. In reality, as the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has confirmed, these indicators amounted only to 8.9 quintals of feed units, or 51 percent of the plan. Even a week ago, less coarse and succulent feed had been procured here than had been claimed at the beginning of the month. Having fulfilled the plan for laying in hay 86 percent and for haylage 163 percent (what kind of plans these are is another question), the oblast agro-industrial committee leaders rest content and are doing little to augment feed stocks. Only... 0.6 percent of the planned amount of finished silage has been obtained, the lifting of feed root crops has practically not started yet, only 11 percent of the planned quantity of straw has been procured, and not a single ton of grain feed has been laid in. How do they hope to bring livestock through the winter in the oblast?

This is the most glaring, albeit not the only example of overreporting of feed stocks (for accounting purposes). Similar incidents have also been noted in Arkhangelsk and Chelyabinsk Oblasts and the Komi ASSR.

Meanwhile, the reserves for augmenting feed stocks are far from exhausted. They exist primarily in the production of silage. Farms have fulfilled plans for the accumulation of succulent feed only 36 and 34 percent respectively in the Ukraine and Moldavia, 40 percent in Estonia and Georgia, 30 percent in Azerbaijan, and a mere 14 percent in Kazakhstan. Even allowing for a certain time lag between laying in the silage and bringing the accounts up to date, these figures are alarming. In the RSFSR procurement of silage is lagging in the Mari and Dagestan ASSR's Maritime Kray, and Leningrad, Tula, Kursk, Kuybyshev, and Omsk Oblasts. [passage omitted]

COSMOS 1778, 1179, 1780 LAUNCHED 16 SEP

LD170753 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0719 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 17 Sep (TASS) -- Artificial earth satellites Cosmos-1778, Cosmos-1779, and Cosmos-1790 were launched in the Soviet Union on 16 September. All three satellites were taken into orbit by one carrier rocket. The satellites are intended for checking out [otrabotka] components and apparatus of the space navigation system created with the aim of assisting the determination of the location of Soviet Civil aircraft and vessels of sea and fishing fleets.

The satellites have been placed in an orbit, which is close to a circle, with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution 11 hours and 15 minutes;
Distance from the earth surface 19,123 km orbital inclination 64.8 degree.
The apparatus aboard the satellites is working normally.
The coordinating and computing center is processing the incoming information.

ATOMMASH REACTOR PRODUCTION PLANS REPORTED

PM141312 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Sep 86 p 2

[Own correspondent S. Sadoshenko report: "'Fast' Reactor"]

[Text] Volgodonsk -- The manufacture of an 800,000 kilowatt fast breeder reactor for the Beloyarsk AES has begun at the Atommash plant.

The Atommash plant dispatches its output to many of the country's atomic power stations currently under construction as well as abroad. This year the plant's workers have already dispatched articles with a nuclear profile to the Khmelnitskiy and Zaporozhye AES's and the Juragua nuclear power station in Cuba. In a few years' time deliveries will also go to the Beloyarsk AES.

The BN-800 reactor is an installation with a long production cycle. For the Atommash it is a new product that has never been made before. So far the Volgodonsk workers are just cutting the blanks, welding the samples, preparing the fittings. However, a delegation from Beloyarsk AES has already arrived at the Atommash plant and an agreement on cooperation based on the principles of the "workers relay" has been signed.

"Our station is a kind of testing ground," A. Glazyrin, secretary of the AES party committee told me. "The first fast breeder reactor was installed at our station and now the Atommash will produce the country's most powerful BN-800 for us. I believe that the friendship between our collectives will help to speed up the production and startup of this unit."

Fast breeder reactors differ from other reactors in that they not only produce electricity but also turn out by-product fuel in the shape of plutonium. Thanks to this, the energy output per metric ton of natural uranium increases 20-30-fold. The task has been set to organize the development and mastering of the production of 800,000 kilowatt capacity power units based on fast breeder reactors in the current 5-year period. The Atommash plant has already embarked on the implementation of this task.

IVANOVSKIY SPEAKS ON TANK TROOPS DAY

LD150926 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1230 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Video talk by Army General Yevgeniy Filippovich Ivanovskiy, deputy minister of the USSR Defense Forces, commander in chief of the Ground Forces; date and place not given]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades! Our country and its Armed Forces today are celebrating a traditional holiday, Tank Troops Day. Instituted by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in 1946 to commemorate of the outstanding services of the amored troops in the Great Patriotic War, it has become a nationwide review of the battle training of tank troop servicemen and the achievements of our glorious tank builders.

This year, this holiday is being marked in an atmosphere of general political and labor enthusiasm called forth by the historic 27th CPSU Congress. Inspired by the congress decisions, our servicemen, together with the entire Soviet people, are persistently laboring to fulfill them. A turn toward new tasks is taking place in the country, with the creative potential of the people and of every labor and military collective being engaged in resolving these decisions; this is the primary condition for accelerating social and economic development of the Soviet state and restructuring all our work.

Our country's peace offensive in the international arena is continuing. The statement on central television by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on one of the key problems in international politics -- the problem of banning nuclear tests -- was a further manifestation of the CPSU's concern for peace and an example of new political thinking and acting in our nuclear missile space age. A belief in the triumph of reason and a precise calculation of the correlation of forces makes it possible to give yet another chance to the U.S. side in order to make the first step on the way toward halting the arms race and toward a policy of realism, peace and cooperation.

However, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed in his statement of August this year, we know whom we are dealing with. Therefore, the country's security is a sacred matter for us, and this should be understood by all. The real threat to the very existence of mankind and the need to curb the forces of militarism and war, and to secure stable peace and reliable security, demand that the Army and fleet should be at such a level as excludes strategic superiority by the forces of imperialism. Taking this as the point of departure, our party and government manifest tireless concern to strengthen the country's defense capability and to raise the vigilance of the entire people and the fighting power of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The tank troops, fulfilling with honor the role of a powerful armored shield for their fatherland, occupy a worthy place in the general formation of the armed defenders of the motherland.

The tank servicemen are proud of the fact that great Lenin stood at the cradle of the tank troops, and that the Communist Party and the entire Soviet people are constantly concerned to develop and reinforce them. During the years of Soviet power, these forces have proceeded along the glorious combat path from motorized armored detachments in the time of the civil war to the large-scale tank formations during the Great Patriotic War. One can wholly justifiably say that in the harsh years of the struggle with fascism, not a single major operation was carried out without the participation of the tank troops. Their exploits outside Moscow and Leningrad, outside Stalingrad, and in the Kursk Bulge, and in the battles and engagements in the final stage of the war, will never fade.

Many commanders of tank units, formations, and groupings covered themselves with unfading glory. Proceeding from the heart of the people, trained by the party, they demonstrated outstanding prowess, endurance, self-possession, persistence, and energy in attaining the set goals, and ability to unite into a single fusion the lofty combat spirit of men and officers and the shattering might of armored equipment. Among them were Chief Marshal of the Armored Troops Pavel Alekseyevich Rotmistrov, Marshals of the Armored Troops Mikhail Yefimovich Katukov, Pavel Semenovich Rybalko, Semen Ilyich Bogdanov, Army General Dmitriy Danilovich Lelyushenko, Colonel General of Tank Troops Andrey Grigoriyevich Kravchenko, and many others. The surnames of these most talented military leaders were mentioned more than once in the decrees of the supreme commander; they are widely reknowned among the entire Soviet people.

More than 250,000 tank troop servicemen have been awarded orders and medals for bravery and military valor; about 200 have become full holders of the Order of Glory; the lofty title of Hero of Soviet Union has been conferred upon 1,300 of them, and 16 have merited this title twice. The fact that all the tank armies, 12 tank and 9 mechanized corps, about half of the brigades, and 66 individual tank regiments were given the guards' title during the war years, bears witness to the mass heroism of the tank troops.

Soviet tank-builders and our outstanding scientists, designers, and engineers made a great contribution toward developing Soviet-built examples of armored equipment and toward gaining victory over the enemy: Comrades Koshkin, Dukhov, Kotin, Morozov, Kucherenko, and others. First-Class armored equipment was created through their efforts, and the T-34 tank became the best tank in the history of world tank-building. Hundreds of memorial tanks stand on pedestals in our country and abroad as symbols of the combat glory and labor heroism of Soviet people, tank troops, and tank builders and as a reminder of the unprecedented courage of those fiery years, calling us to be vigilant and to develop those sacred traditions of remembering the exploit carried out by the nation and being ready to augment it.

In the post-war period, the tank forces, like the Armed Forces as a whole, made great strides ahead in their development. Thanks to the concern of the Communist Party and the outstanding successes of the socialist economy, science, and technology, and the creative quest of designers and the skill of tank builders, today tanks with powerful weapons and the latest observation and fire control are in battle order. They are capable of conducting combat actions successfully in various theaters of military actions, day and night, in any weather conditions, at high speeds and to great depths.

The fire power, reliable armored protection, and high mobility of tank formations and units have rightly assigned them the role of chief strike force of the ground troops.

The increased combat capability of the tank forces is determined not only by military equipment: the skill of the officer complement and the combat training of men and sargeants, formations and units is steadily growing. The results of the most recent military exercises and field firing exercises held this year bear eloquent witness to this. Today's tank serviceman is distinguished by a high level of vigilance, broad political and military horizons, and great discipline and readiness at any moment to fulfill his patriotic and international duty with honor.

Communist-Komsomol members are a cementing force in our Army collectives. They make up about 90 percent of the personnel of the tank formations and units. Tank servicemen are ture to the traditions of older generations, whose heroism, love for the motherland, and devotion to duty have been, are, and will continue to be the source of energy for the tasks and accomplishments ahead.

In these intense days of the summer training period, the military collectives are successfully resolving their combat training tasks. In lecture halls, workshops, testing groups, and tank training areas, they are persistently further improving their battle skills, mastering complex military equipment and weapons, and persistently laboring to realize the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress relating to strengthening the country's defense capability and raising the military might of the Soviet Armed Forces. On the right flank of socialist competition today are the formations and units headed by officers Denisov, Pakhomov, Urmanov, Nikitin, Puzyrev, and subunits commanded by Captains Kondratyev, Vasilyev, Rasulov, Senior Lieutenant Khokhlov, Yurchuk, Leightenant Skornyakov, and many others.

Military training instutions which train officer cadres for the tank forces have attained great successes. The twice-decorated Guards Tank Regiment of Leningrad Military district, commanded by Colonel (Grigorash), the initiator of socialist competition in the Ground Forces, is relentlessly proceeding to the disignated goals. The comeptition between tank crews held this year, for the title of the best tank crew of the Ground Forces, to mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of Tank Troops Day, helped considerably to increase the professional skill of tank troops.

The Komsomol organization of the Leninist Komsomol Red banner Tank regiment of Belorussian Military District came out with a good initiative, calling on all young people in the Ground Forces to greet the 20th Komsomol Congress with high indices.

In conditions when the military danger is growing, aware of their responsibility for the destiny of peace, and closely rallied round the Communist Party, the tank servicemen, like the all personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces, are vigilantly standing on guard on the great achievements of socialism and are always ready to suppress the intrigues of imperialism against the USSR and its allies.

Esteemed comrades, allow me to congratulate the tank servicemen, the veterans of the tank troops, and our glorious tank builders, and all of you, comrade viewers, on Tank Troops Day; and to wish all of you good health and fresh and great successes in life and work for the weal of our socialist motherland.

SOKOLOV ISSUES ORDER ON TANK TROOPS DAY

PM161153 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Order of the USSR Minister of Defense No. 195, 14 September 1986, Moscow -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA headline]

[Text] Comrade Soldiers and Seamen, Sergeants and Petty Officers!

Comrade Ensigns and Warrant Officers!

Comrade Officers, General, and Admirals!

Comrade Workers, Technicians, and Engineers of the tank industry!

Comrade Tank Troop Veterans!

Today the Soviet people and their Armed Forces are celebrating Tankmen's Day. This day is being marked in an atmosphere of great political and working activeness on the part of Soviet people and Army and Navy personnel and nationwide struggle to fulfill the historic decisions of the 27th Party Congress. Socialist competition has developed broadly in the country to meet the plan targets of the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan without fail.

The task is to make more rapid progress and reach new frontiers in every sphere of our society's life. Army and Navy personnel, like all Soviet people, ardently support and approve our party's domestic and foreign policy aimed at speeding up the country's socioeconomic development and preserving and strengthening peace. They are doing everything to ensure that the tasks facing the USSR Armed Forces to defend socialism's historic achievements and the peoples' security are fulfilled with honor.

The Soviet tank troops are the offspring of the party and the people. They have traveled a glorious combat path in their development and written a considerable number of brilliant pages in the heroic annals of our motherland. Tankmen and tank builders have always shown selfless devotion to communist ideals and the cause for the party and the people. In the cruel fight with Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism tankmen, like personnel in other arms of the service, demonstrated their inflexible will for victory, steadfastness, and mass heroism. The heroic feats of frontline fighters in the years of the Great Patriotic War serve as an inspiring example of courage and bravery to the present generation of tankmen and as an example of fulfillment of military duty.

Thanks to the tireless concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet State, tank troops are now supplied with the most up-to-date equipment and weapons which are entrusted to infinitely loyal, highly skilled tankmen cadres. Tank troop personnel are greeting their holiday with new successes in combat political training and in their improvement of field training and military skills. In the conditions of the complex international situation tankmen are always ready, together with personnel in the other branches of the Armed Forces and categories of troops, to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor and to honorably fulfill their patritoic and international duty.

I greet you and congratulate you on your holiday -- Tankmen's Day!

I wish you all tank troop personnel new successes in their military work, increased vigilance and combat readiness, and stronger military discipline.

I wish workers in the tank industry new achievements in the creation and development of armored tank equipment and in the improvement of labor productivity and production quality and efficiency.

I wish tank troop veterans new successes in their military and patriotic education of young people.

To mark Tankmen's Day I order:

A celebratory firework display to be held today, 14 September, at 2200, in our motherland's capital -- the Hero-City of Moscow -- and also in the capitals of the union republics and in the Hero-Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, and Murmansk and the Hero-Fortress of Brest.

Long Live our great motherland -- the USSR!
Long live the heroic Soviet Armed Forces and their valiant tank troops!
Long live the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Leaders Attend Meetings

PM161151 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Sep 86 First Edition p1

[Unnamed correspondent report: "Formal Meeting"]

[Text] A formal meeting of representatives of the Moscow public and soldiers from the capital's garrison dedicated to Tank Troops Day was held on 12 September in the M.V. Frunze Soviet Army Central House.

The meeting presidium included: Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister; A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General Yu. P. Maksimov, USSR deputy defense minister; marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals, tank troop veterans, tank builders, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations and labor collectives.

The meeting was opened by O.A. Korolev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. Hero of Socialist Labor N.A. Somolov, presser from the S.P. Solovyev carbide alloy combine; N.I. Paltsev, secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee; and G.S. Brevnov, deputy minister of the defense industry, gave warm speeches of greeting to the tankmen. The meeting was addressed by Army General Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.